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OUTLINES AND REFERENCES

FOR

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UNITED STATES HISTORY

BY

G. O. VIRTUE, PH. D.,

State Normal School,

Winona, Minn.

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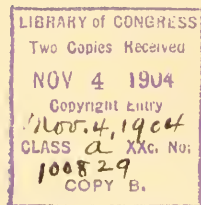
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INTRODUCTION.



The Plan and Purpose of the Outlines.—The Outlines have grown out of the need the writer has found, on the negative side, of some means of breaking up the habit of rote recitation and helping the pupil to get away from the text-book view of history; and on the positive side, of a scheme for the student to follow in organizing material he has gathered from different sources. It is believed that with the use of a text-book, itself not to be slavishly followed, and a few good reference books, the Outlines will help to a realization of the aims of the "library method" of study without encountering the dangers incident to that method where no rigid plan of work is laid down.

The Preparation of the Lesson.—In general the student should first read the assignment in the text-book, then one or two of the shorter references, and these should be followed by one or more of the longer references. The outlines direct attention to the more important phases of the subject, and an attempt is made to arrange them in a logical order. The student should organize his material, gathered from different sources according to the scheme suggested, and supply by additional reading any facts needed to complete the plan of the day's work.

It should be remembered that the history of the country is a continued story of which we get a part day by day. No lesson stands alone, therefore, but each one is connected with others that have been learned before and with others still to be learned. The student should constantly seek to connect these parts of the story by preparing each lesson in the light of all preceding lessons.

Note Books.—A note book should serve three purposes: (1.) It should be an aid in the preparation of the daily lesson. Thus the making of a careful analysis and summary of a passage read brings out its salient points more clearly and fixes them more firmly in the mind. (2) It should aid, by bringing material on the same subject together under appropriate heads, in getting a proper perspective of the subject, and in giving unity and continuity to the whole subject of history. (3) For those who are to teach, the note book should be a source of supply for teaching material.

Though the teacher may from time to time suggest what should go into the note book, the student must in the main exercise his own judgment in making a choice. It should include summaries or abstracts of matter read, illustrative tables, charts, etc., class notes, and conclusions reached by the student on closing important phases of the work. Brief biographies should also be made out, both for reference and for review, in some such form as follows:

Samuel Adams.—American patriot and agitator; born at Boston 1722, died 1803; graduated at Harvard 1740; unsuccessful in business with his father lost much in a bank by an English law extended to the colonies; became influential in local politics,—“the man of the town-meeting;” opposed the Stamp Act, in the State Legislature 1765-74; organized the “committees of correspondence” 1772; in the Continental Congress 1774-81; most pronounced advocate of separation; an anti-federalist, but reluctantly voted for the Federal Constitution 1788, thus carrying the day for the Constitution; served his state as lieutenant governor 1789-94, and as governor 1794-97.

Fiske says that in the history of the Revolution “he was second only to Washington;” Hosmer calls him the “Father of America.” On his monument in Adams Square, Boston, are written these well deserved words: “A Statesman pure and incorruptible.”

It is desirable to use the loose sheet form of note book. In order that notes gathered from different sources and at different times may be classified and brought together, a separate sheet should be used not only for each subject, but for each phase of the subject. Each sheet should have an appropriate heading and usually a sub-head, and these should be made prominent either by underscoring or by the position given them.

Suggestions for Written Reports.—Read widely. Do not be content with consulting one authority. Read general accounts first and follow with special treatises. Take notes freely. Make them brief or full, according as the books will be accessible or not when you come to write. Use a separate sheet for each sub-topic. Take the references for each note. If the words of an author are used, put them in quotation marks.

Digest your material thoroughly before attempting to write. Classify your notes and from them make an outline. Divide your subject into its two, three, or more main divisions. Develop each part logically and relate it to the whole. Keep your subject always in view. Avoid abrupt transitions from one phase of the subject to another.

Reports will vary in length according to the subject and the style of the writer. Be as brief as a clear treatment of the topic will permit. Observe the ordinary rules of composition. Have an introduction followed by the body of the essay, and this by an ending containing a summary or the conclusions reached. Be careful in your choice of words. Make a rational use of the paragraph.

Give references for all quotations and for material statements. Avoid mere copying or paraphrasing. Each report should be accompanied by a bibliography and where a subject is of an argumentative character, by an outline of the argument.

DIVISIONS OF THE SUBJECT.

- Section One. The Continent and the Native Races.
Section Two. Discovery and Exploration, 1000-1607.
Section Three. Colonization.
Section Four. The Colonies from 1700 to 1763.
Section Five. The Revolutionary Period 1760-1789.
Section Six. National Growth under the Constitution.
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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE REFERENCES.

- A.** Andrews, History of the United States. (4 vols.)
A. & T. Adams and Trent, History of the United States.
A. H. L. American History Leaflets.
B. & G. Bryant and Gay, Popular History of the United States.
B. Burgess, The Middle Period, Civil War, or Reconstruction, as the case may be.
C. Channing, Students' History of the United States.
Ca. Caldwell, American History Studies.
F. Fisher, Colonial Era.
H. Hart, Formation of the Union.
Hn. Higginson, Larger History of the United States.
M. McLaughlin, History of the American Nation.
McD. MacDonald, Select Charters (1606-1775) or Select Documents as the case may be.
McM. McMaster, School History of the United States; followed by a Roman numeral, his History of the People of the United States.
S. Schouler, History of the United States.
T. Thwaites, The Colonies.
Tho. Thomas, History of the United States.
W. Wilson, Division and Reunion.
Wa. Walker, Making of the Nation.

SECTION ONE.

THE CONTINENT AND ITS PEOPLE.

I. Physical Features of North America.

- 1 Land configuration: coasts, mountain systems, river systems, lakes. Altitude of various regions; bearing on habitableness.
- 2 Temperature: Trace the isotherms of 40, 50, 60 and 70 degrees for the year; 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 degrees for February; 50, 60, 70, 80 degrees for July and compare their latitudes with those touched in Europe.
- 3 Rainfall: Distribution in North America. Requirements for various products.
- 4 Adaptability of the continent (1) for various products: The grain belt; the cotton belt; forest and mineral products and their distribution. (2) For human life.

T. 2-7; C. 118; F. 1-4; Johnson's *Cyclopedia*, 8: 354-7; Shaler *Our Continent*, 1-17, 166-232; Shaler in Winsor's *America*, IV. pp. I-XXX, esp. XX-XXX; Hinsdale, *How to Study and Teach History*, 192-203; Brigham, *Geographical Influences in American History*, Ch. I.

Does this topic belong to Geography or History? What are natural boundaries? Designate those on this continent. Does the contour of a continent affect its division politically? Does the relief map indicate that Europe should have many or few political divisions? North America? Does the area occupied by the United States seem naturally the home of one people? Does Porto Rico seem "naturally" to belong to it? Cuba? Alaska? The Isthmus of Panama? Make a note, as you proceed with your study, of each geographical fact of importance in determining the course of our history.

II. The Native Races.

- 1 Their origin an unsolved mystery; the indigenous theory; the "lost Atlantis" theory; the Asiatic theory the most probable explanation. Proofs of migration hither at a very remote time.
- 2 Numbers and distribution. (Make a sketch map showing the location of the principal families.) Group characteristics.
- 3 Their civilization. Grades of culture: Savagery, Barbarism, Civilization and their divisions. Exaggerated views of culture of native races *esp.* in the South. Present view that tribes varied from lower savagery to upper barbarism. The "Mound-builders": Their monuments; period of activity; identified with red Indians. (Fiske. *Discovery* I 144-6). The same true of the "Cliff-dwellers." Reasons for slow progress of Indians: Open nature of the country; lack of domestic animals; lack of cultivable foods; non-progressive character of the people.
- 4 Relations with Europeans.

T. 13-16; A. & T. 1-4; M. 1-4; Tho. 1-4; Mc. 66-71; A. I, 21-33; Fiske, *Discovery of America*, I Ch. I; Powell in *Forum* 8: 489-503. Hn. 1-26. F. 5-11; Griffiths, *Romance of Discovery*, 20-27; H. H. Bancroft in Morris' *Half-Hours*; Shaler, *Our Continent* 153-165.

SECTION TWO.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION.

I. Pre-Columbian Discoveries.

- 1 Vague traditions of Basque, Welsh, and Irish, discoveries.
- 2 Well founded traditions of the Norse.
 - a Norse migration to Iceland 872-874.
 - b Greenland discovered 876, colonized by Eric the Red 983-986.
 - c The mainland discovered by Bjorn 986. Leif seeks and finds the new land A.D. 1000 and names it Vinland.
 - d Later visits occasional, but not regular. Claims of occupation not well founded. The "Dighton Rock" and the "Stone Tower" no longer considered good evidence. (Fiske *Discovery* I, 211-219).

e The Sagas. Their character and reliability as historical evidence. (Fiske I, 193-213).

f Inconsequence of Norse activity and the reasons. (Fiske I, 255-60.)

T. 21-3; M. 4-7; A. & T. 4-6; C. 22-4; Tho. 4-5; B. & G. I 35-63 · Fiske, *Discovery* I Ch. 2, esp 145-191 and 253-60; Hn. 27-51; *Explorers*, 3-15 esp. 6-9; A. I, 39-40; Griffis; *Romance of Discovery* 35-44; O. S. L. No. 31; Hart's *Contemporaries* I. 28-34.

II. Discoveries of the 15th Century.

1 European conditions in the 15th century in respect to: Intellectual activity; political stability; geographical knowledge; means of communication; means of navigation.

Fiske, *Discovery* I, 255-60. Hn. 31-4. Duruy's *Middle Ages* 517-534. Swinton's *Outlines of the World's History* 272-284; Schwill's *Modern Europe* 1-24; West, *Modern History*, 187-219.

2 Commercial conditions the immediate impetus.

a Ancient routes of commerce with the Orient. (Make a map showing these routes); Commodities carried each way.

b Commerce checked by the Saracens 8th to 10th centuries inclusive. Northern route undisturbed.

c Revival, 12th to 14th centuries, chiefly thru the crusades. Rise of Italian and German cities.

d Trade checked by the conquests of the Ottoman Turks 1365-1453. Decline of Venice and Genoa; need of a new route.

T. 23; Mc. 9-11; M. 6-10; Griffis', *Discovery* 55-64; Fiske, *Discovery* I, 269-77, 291-4; West, *Modern History*, 184-7; Myers' *Mediaeval and Modern History* 240-44, 250-8; Collier, *Great Events of History* 174-9. Adams, *Civilization in the Middle Ages* 279-90. On the results of development of new trade routes see *ib.* 290-309, and Duruy's *Modern Times* 67-74.

3 The search for the Indies.

a The Portuguese search to the Eastward. Rediscovery of the Madeiras (1418); Azores (1447); discovery of Cape Verde (1445). C. Verde Islands (1460); constant advances along the coast till the route to the Indies was assured by the rounding of Good Hope 1486 by Diaz. Indies reached by Da Gama 1498.

T. 24-5; Griffis' *Discovery* 65-78; West, *Modern History* 219-22; Fiske, I, 295-334; Duruy's *Modern Times* 118-121; *The Cambridge Modern History* I, 12 ff. See also the encyclopedias on Portugal and Henry the Navigator.

b The Spanish (Columbus) take the western route.

i Columbus' knowledge of geography as to sphericity and size of the earth, an eastern sea, etc.

- 2 The work and character of Columbus.
- 3 The importance of his work immediately known.
- 4 Long continued search for a passage thru the new continent.
- 5 The naming of the continent.

T. 24-28; M. 12-18; Mc. 11-14; A. & T. 7-11; Tho. 5-6; C. 24-28; A. I, 37-61; Hn. 52-68; Hn. *Explorers* 13-38, for Columbus' account; Hart, *Source Book*, 1-3; Fiske, *Discovery*, I, 295-446, a full and interesting narrative. Collier, *Great Events of History* 186-190; Lord, *Beacon Lights* III, 95-108. Read Lowell's "*Columbus*."

III. Activity in America 1492-1607.

1 *The Spanish* in the West Indies; on the gulf coast; on the Pacific coast; in the interior: Expeditions of DeSoto, Narvaez, and Coronado and their importance; in South America; in the East: Magellan and the Philippines—the great importance of his voyage. Error in not occupying the Mississippi valley. Decline of Spanish activity after 1570 and especially after 1588. Beginning of English and French power in America. Weak hold on North America at close of the 16th century. (Make a map showing the extent of Spanish power.)

2 *The Portuguese*. The Pope's bull of partition. The treaty of Tordesillas (1494). Portuguese activity in the East Indies. Cabral secures Brazil (1500) while on the way to the East. Portuguese power in America never strong but continued to 1889. Loss of the East India possessions to the Dutch 1588-1607.

T. 23-32; C. 35-43, 51-3; A. & T. 11-17; M. 21-26; A. 62-93; F. 14-20; B. & G. I, 139-173; Fiske, I, 447-459; *ib.* II, 93-105, 554-569; Hn. 64-74; Hinsdale *History* 204-8; Johnson's *Cyclopedia* 8:192; Parkman, *Pioneers of France* 9-19; Duruy's *Mod. Times* 118-134.

3 *The French*. Explorations along the Atlantic coast; on the St. Lawrence. Early efforts to colonize; on the St. Lawrence; in "Carolina" (1562); on the St. Johns (1564) destroyed by Melendez (1565); in Canada (1589-1608). (Make a map showing extent of French power at the end of the 16th century.)

T. 32-36; A. & T. 18-20; Hn. 108-122; A. 93-99; F. 20-3; B. & G. I, 189-223; Parkman, *Pioneers of France* 20-275, for the best account of the French; C. 43-47; Griffiths, *Discovery* 134-45.

4 *The English*. The Cabots and the northwest passage, (1497-8). Long period of inactivity (Doyle I, 26-34); rise of the English buccaneers—Hawkins, Drake, etc., 1562-79; English ships important on the Atlantic, after 1588 supreme. Early attempts at settlement, (Gilbert and Raleigh), end in failure.

T. 36-43; Hn. 75-107; C. 47-53; A. 99-113; F. 23-9; Hart's *Contemporaries*, I, 75-88, for Hawkins and Drake; Cooke, *Virginia*, 1-8.

- 5 Experience of the 16th century: Chiefly a century of exploration. Spanish conquer portions of the continent; French and English settlements failures. Why? Claims to America vague. Little known of the continent; its "discovery" a gradual process (Fiske I, 447-8, II, 552). Experience valuable for real work of the 17th century.
 - 6 Effect of the Discoveries on Europe—Commercially, politically, intellectually.
- T. 42-4; Tho. 6-10; M. 28-30; Fiske, *Old Virginia and Her Neighbors*, I, 10; Duruy, *Mod. Times*, 134-7.

SECTION THREE.

COLONIZATION.

I. A Survey of the Situation.

- 1 European Conditions favorable to Colonization.
 - a Unsettled social and economic conditions (esp. in England) growing out of the downfall of feudalism and changes in industry: The rise of manufactures; of commerce. The poor law of Elizabeth a sign of the times.
 - b Religious zeal for Christianizing Indians.
 - c Political purpose of enlarging national power: Rivalry between England, Spain, France.
 - d The bold adventurous spirit of Europe best seen in England. The adventurers of the 16th century.
 - e Religious unrest, especially in England and France.
- 2 American Conditions.
 - a Splendid field for adventure.
 - b Opportunities for fortune making, supposed and real. (Eggleston, *Beginners*, 12-20; Fiske, *Virginia*, I, 54-9).
 - c Opportunities for home making.
- 3 Motives for Colonization always mixed. Seek in the case of each colony the predominating motives.

T. 45-6, 65-6; F. 30-32; M. 28-34; Eggleston, *Beginners of a Nation*, 73-95, relates directly to Virginia. Hart's *Contemporaries*, I, 152-7; Fiske, *Old Virginia and her Neighbors*, I, 41-9.

A. THE SOUTHERN GROUP.

I. Virginia.

- 1 The charter of 1606. The two companies; Their commercial character; the grant of land; general powers of the company. The government: The general council, the resident council, the king's reservations. Relations of the settlers to the company. Note the grant of land "as of our manor of East Greenwich."

T. 66-9; Tho. 12-14; Mc. 26-30; M. 36-7; C. 60-61; F. 32-4. The Charter in Preston's *Documents*, 1-13; Brown's *Genesis of a Nation* I, 52-63, and McD. *Charters* 1-11.

- 2 Virginia under Company rule 1607-24.

- a The James River settlements. The expedition. Settlers, their errors as to sit of town and occupation; distress in the colony; complaints made by the company 1607-9. Services of John Smith.
- b Reorganization of the company 1609, 1612: extension of the grant; increase of the company's power; decline of the king's power, of the Resident Council. Dale's "iron rule": his reforms.
- c The growth of new settlements; the beginning of popular government (Hart's *Contemporaries*, I, 218-25). Beginning of slavery. Indented servants.
- d The overthrow of the company. Indian outbreak, 1622. Factions in the company at home; the king antagonized; the charter annulled 1624. The value and limitations of company rule. (Fiske 238-40).

T. 69-75; F. 35-48; M. 37-48; Mc. 30-34; B. & G. 296-307; Griffiths, *Colonization*, 25-50; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 25-59; C. 61-67; Consult Fiske, *Virginia and Atl. Monthly*, 76: 748; *ib* 77: 313-325.

- 3 Royal rule from 1624 to 1652.

- a The Government: Governors appointed by the king; character of the governors sent; representative assembly continued, its power asserted in removing Harvey; its earlier claim of exclusive right of imposing taxes (1623) now reasserted 1632 and 1642 (Doyle I, 218). Judicial power in the governor and council, and County Courts whose judges were appointed by the governor.
- b Growth of population *esp.* after 1640; the royalist migration and its significance; appearance of religious controversy; exclusion of the Puritans; of the Papists; relations with Maryland after 1634.
- c Material development: The stage of experimentation past; energy devoted mainly to tobacco culture; social and eco-

conomic effects of this industry. Parliamentary commission 1652.

T. 75-6; Tho. 27-28; M. 48; Lodge, *Colonies*, 12-16; C. 67-90; Doyle, *Colonies*, I, ch. VII. Cooke, *Virginia*, 188-191; Doyle, *United States*, 49-52.

4 The Commonwealth Period 1652-60.

a Reluctant acknowledgement of Parliament 1652.

b Growth of self-government; Governor and council chosen by the assembly; broad basis of the suffrage as before, tho an attempt is made 1655 to restrict it. Conflict with Maryland. Rapid growth of population.

c Beginning of a definite colonial policy. The navigation act of 1651.

d Colonial politics determined by English politics. Puritan rule in Virginia; the recall of Berkeley 1660.

T. 76-8; C. 69; M. 48-54; Doyle, *Colonies*, I Ch. VIII, esp. 221-9; Fiske, *Virginia*, II, 12-20; Cooke, *Virginia*, 191-216; Lodge, *Colonies*, 16-18. Harts', *Contemporaries*, I, 235-6, for terms of "surrender" in 1652; Doyle, *United States*, 52-4.

5 Virginia from the Restoration to the end of the century.

a The tendency toward oligarchical rule: Importance of the royalist party; influence of the system of agriculture; the increase in the size of land grants; the law of primogeniture. Authority in government is centralized: Governor and council again appointed by the crown; assembly elections are held less frequently. (Doyle I, 237). The suffrage restricted (1670) to "freeholders and housekeepers" who are assumed to have "interest enough to tye them to the endeavour of the publique good"; the vestries become close corporations; similar control of county affairs by the county court.

T. 78-81; C. 120-2; F. 49; B. & G. II, 290-318; M. 49-54; Lodge, *Colonies*, 18-26; Fiske, *Virginia*, II, 23-4 and 34-44; Cooke, *Virginia*, 216-30.

b The Bacon Rebellion: Popular discontent under aristocratic rule; dissatisfaction with the navigation acts; with the Arlington-Culpepper grant (1673). Corrupt and inefficient government under Berkeley; collusion with the Indians charged: An Indian war precipitated; Bacon takes command of forces; collusion with Berkeley; harsh treatment of the "rebels"; failure of the revolt.

c Virginia at the end of the century.

T. 78-81; Tho. 28-30; A. & T. 40-2; C. 120-22; F. 49-61; A. I. 277-84; Fiske, *Virginia*, II, 45-108; Doyle, *United States*, 54-60; Eggleston in *Century Mag.* 18: 418-35; Read Berkeley's report of 1671 for conditions of that time, Hart's *Contemporaries*, I, 237-41.

II. Other Colonies.

1 Maryland.

- a Calvert and his early interest in colonization; his attempt to found Avalon in New Foundland; his advent in Virginia 1629; return to England.
- b Grant of territory. The religious character of the migration which followed; the powers given "almost royal"; reservation of taxing power to the people thru representatives.
- c Religious and political liberality of the government; toleration practiced; the "Toleration Act" of 1649 (Fiske, *Virginia* I, 309); Puritans made welcome; Puritan illiberality. Rise of representative government after 1638; healthful differences between the assembly and the proprietor; changes wrought by political changes in England. Turmoil during the Commonwealth; insurrection of the "associators" 1688-9; proprietary rights withdrawn 1691; their restoration 1715.
- d Relations with neighbors; cordial dealings with the Indians; conflict with the Virginians; the Clayborne episode.
- e Growth of the colony in numbers and wealth.

T. 81-87; C. 70-73; Tho. 24-27; A. & T. 37-9; 54-61; Mc. 34-6; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 220-57; Fiske, *Virginia*, I, 255-85; Doyle's *United States*, 147-57.

2 The Carolinas.

T. 87-95; Tho. 30-2; F. 76-81; M. 61-66; Mc. 54-5.

3 Georgia.

T. 258-63; Tho. 33-4; F. 303-12; A. & T. 57-9; Mc. 57-8.

III. Social and Economic Condition in the South, 1700.

Follow Thwaites, 96-111; Hn. 192-213; A. F. T. 60, 66-8. See also Berkeley's Report of 1671 in *Hart Contemporaries* I, 237.

B. THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

I. Preliminary Considerations.

- 1 The North Virginia or Plymouth Company and its grant; failure of its early efforts—the Popham Colony 1607-8; voyages of exploration 1614-20; reorganization of the company—the charter of 1620; sufficient motive still wanting; the religious motive now supplied.

- 2 Religious conditions in England: Review of the Reformation and especially religious legislation of the reign of Elizabeth; religious groups under the early Stuarts: I, Catholics; II, Protestant: a. Episcopal; b. Puritan: (1) Conformists; (2) Presbyterians; (3) Independents. Treatment of dissenting Presbyterians and Independents.

T. 113-115; F. 82-9; M. 67-70; B. & G. I, 370-4; Doyle, *Colonies*, II, 1-10; Griffiths, *Romance of Colonization*, 94-106; Fiske, *N. England*, 57-63; Wakeman, *History Religion in England*, 70-79; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 141-9. Consult also the histories of England.

II. The Colonization of Plymouth.

- 1 The founding of the colony.
 - a The Scrooby Congregation: Its character; leaders; wanderings.
 - b Hardships of the first years at Plymouth.
- 2 Industrial development.
 - a The original patent; necessity for a new grant.
 - b The arrangement with English capitalists; acquisition of exclusive control by the colony.
 - c System of common tillage; not desired by the colonists, urged by the "partners"; abandonment of the plan. (Doyle, II, 59-63.) Cf. Virginia experience.
 - d Growth of settlements and towns; of trade.
- 3 Political development.
 - a The Mayflower compact: Its provisions and significance.
 - b Government: Executive and judicial power vested in a Governor and seven assistants—chosen by popular vote in primary assembly; representative government a slow growth; representative body 1636 to codify laws; Deputies, chosen from towns, who with the Governor and Assistants chosen by all voters, from the General Court 1638; this body given power to make laws 1640; later separation into two chambers; local affairs administered by *town governments*. Broad suffrage. Religious tolerance.
- 4 Relations with neighbors—the Indians; white neighbors to the north; position in N. England Confederation 1643 ff.
- 5 Distinct political existence till its annexation to Massachusetts in 1691.

T. 113-124; C. 73-80; M. 70-75; F. 95-99; A. & T. 31-3; B. & G. I, 374-85; Tho. 15-17; Fiske, *New England*, 71-87; Doyle, II, 30-81; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 159-181; Griffiths, *Colonization*, 107-128; Doyle, *United States*, 64-9.

III. Massachusetts Bay.

- 1 Early commercial enterprises on the Bay under the charter of 1620: Weston, Morton, Wollaston and their settlements; the Dorchester enterprise—Trials and final settlement under Conant at Salem. White's plan of using this beginning.
- 2 English conditions of the period.
 - a Religious unrest, (see B. 1, 2, above). Reaction against the Protestants on the continent; the king's marriage; reaction rather than reform in the English church; the relation between Calvinism and Self-Government. (Doyle, II, 7.)
 - b Political unrest: Tudor despotism continued by the Stuarts; national spirit of discontent grows; Charles I.'s methods of securing funds; Parliament opposes his methods; the quarrel over taxes and forced loans; the Petition of Right, 1628; breach with the King, 1629.
 - c Juncture of these troubles with White's Dorchester plan.
- T. 124-5; F. 100-102; Doyle, II, 82-86; Fiske, *N. England*, 88-101; Griffis, *Colonization*, 129-133.
- 3 The Massachusetts Bay Company formed.
 - a The grant of March 29, 1628, by the Plymouth Company.
 - b The first migration under Endicott joins Conant's remnant at Salem. (Sept. 1628.)
 - c The royal charter of March 4, 1629: The grant of 1628 confirmed; creates a "Body corporate and Politique in Fact and Name"; officers and their powers; their election by the "freemen" of the company; business meetings of the company—the quarter courts; annual meetings—the General Court or Court of Elections; power to make and execute laws. The expectation that the company would remain in England; but the transfer to America.
- T. 125-7; C. 80-83; F. 108-112; A. & T. 34-6; Doyle, II, 88; Doyle, *United States*, 70-4; Hn. 158-165; Text of the charter O. S. L. No. 7, and McD. *Charters*, 37-42; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 207-212.
- 4 The Growth of the Colony to 1643.
 - a The great migration. Winthrop and his party 1630; 20,000 arrive during the next ten years—"the transfer of a people to America"; early hardship; improved conditions 1634 and following; growth of new settlements with a church as the center.
 - b The founding of Harvard College.
 - c Dangers to the colony; The charter threatened 1634-5. The Indian uprising—the Pequod war.
- T. 127, 129-132, 136-7; B. & G. I, 517-31; C. 81-2; Griffis, *Colonization*, 135-6; Fiske, *N. England*, 109-114.

5 Religious character of the colony.

- a Religious motives for founding it. (See *esp.* Winthrop's *Conclusions*—O. S. L. No. 50.)
- b From "puritan" to "separatist". The establishment of Congregationalism.
- c Relation of church and state: Conditions making close control natural; ways in which a union showed itself; limitation of suffrage to church members; "the church" that which was recognized by the state; importance of the clergy in state affairs; enforcement of church regulations.
- d Intolerance, not freedom, the prevailing spirit: The Roger Williams incident; the Hutchinson controversy; treatment of the Quakers; attitude toward Catholics and Episcopalians.
- e Scriptural authority for the laws enacted.

T. 132-3; A. 140-145; M. 82-3; Mc. 48; B. & G. I, 538-47; Fiske, *New England*, 114-20; Doyle, II, 121-133; Eggleston's *Beginners*, 275-295; Goldwin Smith, *United States*, 21-5.

6 Political development.

- a Review the charter provisions for government.
- b Changes made necessary by transfer of the charter and the great migration.
- c The struggle for representative government: Winthrop and his distrust and democracy; an oligarchy seeks control; general court centers power in the hands of the assistants 1630, these to hold office indefinitely 1631. Resistance to the exercise of this government—the Watertown tax controversy (Hart *Contemporaries* I, No. 107, for Winthrop's account). This leads to the election of deputies from each town to advise with the governor and assistants on matters of taxation, 1632, and later, 1634, to permanent provision for representatives. Separation into two houses 1644. Rejection of other aristocratic projects.
- d Codification of laws—"The Body of Liberties" 1641. (McD. 72-91.)
- e Local government: The town the unit; powers defined 1636; suffrage in town meetings limited to church members; importance of local government. Cf. Virginia.
- f Relations with England.

T. 127-9; Doyle, II, 103-112. C. 83-4; M. 80-2; Lodge *Colonies*, 341-351; Fiske, *N. Eng.* 100-109; G. Smith, *United States*, 15-21; Doyle, *United States*, 74.

IV. Other Colonies.

1 Connecticut.

- a The Dutch on the Connecticut. English explorations there.
- b The migration from Massachusetts and the reasons therefor; the "river towns"; dominant influence of Hooker.
- c Danger from the Indians, Dutch, and French.
- d Political organization: First controlled by a Massachusetts commission; forms of government adopted similar to those of Massachusetts tho more liberal; adoption of the "Fundamental Orders"—the first written constitution. (Cf. the Mayflower compact and the charters.) Town government similar to that in Massachusetts. Religious influence shown in the position of the clergy and the character of the laws—legend of the Blue Laws; but note the spirit of toleration.
- e Position in the Confederation after 1643.

Tho. 23-4; T. 142-4; Mc. 50-1; C. 90-91; F. 126-131; Doyle, II, 149-60; Fiske, *New England*, 122-8; Eggleston, *Beginners*, 316-326; For text of the "Fundamental Orders" see Fiske, *Civil Government*, 329-334; and McD. *Charters*, 60-5.

2 New Haven 1637-1644.

T. 144-6; Hart's *Contemporaries*, I, 488 for a sample of the laws of the colony.

3 Other colonies founded.

- a Rhode Island 1636-1654.
- b Maine 1622-1658.
- c New Hampshire 1620-1685.

T. 146-153; C. 86-9; Tho. 22-4; F. 123-5; Mc. 49-51.

V. New England from 1643-1700.

- 1 Separate existence of the colonies and development on the lines noted above.
- 2 The New England Confederation.
 - a Reasons for its formation.
 - b Plan of organization adopted: The parties; board of commissioners and its powers; provisions for appointment of representatives; expenses and troops.
 - c Workings of the confederation: Dominant power of Massachusetts; lack of power to enforce decrees; refusal of Massachusetts to act in the Indian affair 1642-3. The Connecticut tax episode; assistance rendered to Harvard college. Attitude toward the Dutch; toward the Quakers; the Indians; King Philip's war.
 - d The confederation and England.

- c Decline in importance after 1664. Why? Collapse of the union 1684. Reasons?

T. 154-9, 170-2; C. 92-5; M. 90-1; A. & T. 46-8; Mc. 51-3; Doyle, II, 228-36; Fiske, *New Engl.* 153-163; Hildreth, *United States*, I, 285-334, 360-412, 448-506; Frothingham, *Rise of the Republic*, 33-71; Text of the articles of agreement, McD. *Charters*, 94-101; A. H. L. No. 7; Ca. 29-35.

4 Religious Movements.

- a The Quaker trouble: Rise of the Quakers; arrival in New England; harsh treatment; reasons therefor. Doctrines and practices. Fiske, 179-82. Decline of persecution after 1660. (Read Hawthorne's "The Gentle Boy.")
- b The attempt to silence Gorton—a "pestilent seducer."
- c Presbyterians try to secure the suffrage; not extended to them till 1692.
- d The witchcraft delusion (Read Longfellow's Giles Corey.)
- e Theocratic rule declines by the end of the century.

T. 165-7; 190-2; consult also, Fiske and Doyle.

5 Consolidation of control over the colonies.

- a Efforts to control thru commissions, committees and directly by Parliament. Collect instances.
- b Revocation of the charters: Early attacks on the charters, esp. that of Massachusetts. Chas. II.'s attack: Charges of unlawful acts against the Colonies; territorial disputes, esp. that over Maine; revocation of Massachusetts charter 1684; Connecticut and Rhode Island charters recalled 1686-7.
- c Andros and his rule; Colonies consolidated; effect on colonial governments; local governments; instructions as to taxes, land titles, etc. Can you find any justification for consolidated control in the conditions of the time?

T. 173-76; C. 85, 107-110, 122-5; A. & T. 49-51; In. 216-22; Fiske, *New Engl. Ch.* VI; Doyle III 239-76; Hildreth *United States*, II, 105-122, 142-44; G. Smith, *United States*, 33-5. See card catalogue for Andros.

6 Readjustments following the Revolution of 1688.

- a In Massachusetts: temporary provisions; the charter of 1691; Annexation of Maine, Plymouth and Acadia; a royal colony established. Compare the new government with the old.
- b The settlement in the other colonies.

T. 175-7; C. 125-8; F. 207-209, 216-220; Doyle, *United States*. See authorities cited above. For the charter of 1692 see McD. *Charters* 205-212.

VI. The New England Colonies in 1700.

Follow Thwaite's description in Chapter VIII. Read also Goldwin Smith's sketch in his *United States*, 21-39, Andrews I, 299-323 and A. & T. 60-4.

I. New York.

C. THE MIDDLE COLONIES.

1 The Dutch period 1609-1664.

- a Rise of New Netherland. Position of the Dutch at home; their struggle against Spain; activity on the sea; activity in the East Indies; frequent visits to the Hudson after 1609; first attempts at colonization 1623. The Dutch West India company and its work: The Walloon migration 1623; slow growth of the colony; the "patroon" system 1629. Later modifications 1640. Government and governors; struggle for political rights. Relations with neighbors—the Indians; the French; the Swedes.
- b The rise of New Sweden on the Delaware; absorption by the Dutch 1655.
- c Character of Stuyvesant and his rule.

T. 195-202; C. 95-9; Tho. 34-36; M. 97-102; Mc. 36-39; Griffis, *Colonization* 55-81, 86-90; Lodge, 285-295; Roberts, *New York* I, 68-88.

- d The conquest of New Netherland: Geographic importance of the region; of the Hudson valley; of the Mohawk valley; early contact with the English; territorial disputes; hostile attitude toward the Dutch 1651-55; the "conquest" of 1664. Political reasons for the conquest.
- e Have the Dutch had an important influence on American institutions?

T. 202-3; C. 111-112; Tho. 34-7; Mc. 55; Hn. 210-11; F. 189; Roberts, *New York* I, 89-114; Brigham's *Geographic Influences*, 4-18.

2 The English in control, 1664.

- a A proprietary province, 1664-1685; grant to the Duke of York (McD. 137-9); the "Duke's laws;" some self government in local affairs; none in colonial; struggle for representative government succeeds 1683-5; the "Charter of Liberties."
- b A royal province 1685; abrogation of the charter 1686. James' arbitrary rule; annexation to New England 1688. Was there any reason for it?
- c The revolution of 1688; the revolution in New York—the Leisler episode 1688-91; re-establishment of popular government; character of governors.

- d** Foreign relations: With Indians; the French; the Congress of 1690. Growth of the colony to the end of the century.

T. 203-7; Lodge, 295-302; Roberts, *New York I*, 178-231; B. & G. II, 319-54.

II. Delaware and the Jerseys.

T. 207-214. See Lodge and in general the authorities cited above for fuller treatment.

III. Pennsylvania.

1 Early settlements.

- a** The Dutch and Swedes on the west side of the Delaware 1623-64; English rule 1664-81.
- b** The Quaker settlement: George Fox and the Friends; Penn and his early life; connection with N. Jersey. The charter of 1681; boundaries of the grant; later addition of "the counties" on the Delaware; powers and jurisdiction conferred; political and religious liberality shown. The "Frame of Government": Popular government granted as a right. Rapid growth of heterogeneous population and reasons therefor.
- c** Later History: Boundary disputes (1) with Maryland; the Mason-Dixon line 1732; (2) disputes with Connecticut; (3) the western boundary. Suspension of proprietary rights 1692-94. Domestic troubles over (1) quit rents; (2) taxation of proprietary lands; (3) the control of the "counties," which became Delaware 1703 with a separate legislature. Fortunate Indian policy. Relations with other colonies.

T. 215-17; Mc. 55-7; A. & T. 56-7; C. 114-119; Tho. 41-5; Lodge 211-18; Griffiths, *Colonization* 183-201.

IV. Social, Political and Economic conditions in 1700.

Follow Thwaite's Chapter X. See also A. & T. 65-66, and A. I. 299-322.

SECTION FOUR.

THE COLONIES FROM 1700 TO 1763.

A. CHIEF FEATURES OF COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT.

I. Economic Development.

- 1 Growth of population; westward movement; growth of towns; easier conditions of life.
- 2 Growth of industry; slight development of manufactures; why? Growth of commerce; chief lines of trade; little hampered by the Navigation Acts.

II. Political Life.

- 1 Development of colonial institutions along lines established in the 17th century.
- 2 Frequent quarrels with royal and proprietary governors.
- 3 Disputes over boundaries.
- 4 Attacks on the charters. Make a list of such cases from 1660-1760. Explain the movement.
- 5 Conflict with the French 1689-1748.
- 6 Schemes of colonial union 1690-1750 (A. H. L. No. 14).
T. 265-284; M. 116-128; F. 207-15; A. & T. 69-73.

B. RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH.

I. The Establishment of French Power.

- 1 The early activity of the French, to 1698 (see above p. 10); the occupation of Canada; Champlain and his work.
- 2 Westward movement along the Ottawa and the Great Lakes 1615-59. Why this direction?
- 3 Exploration of the Mississippi 1672-1682: The work of Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin and LaSalle. (Prepare a map showing the course of these explorers; show the progress of the French in securing the interior by marking the chief settlements, forts, etc., with their dates down to 1748. For aid see Tho. 53, Hinsdale, *Old Northwest*, 38; Sheldon, *American History*, 100; A. & L. 73; Mc. 72.)
- 4 Occupation of the lower Mississippi 1699.

- 5 Occupation of the valley of the Mississippi 1669-1748. (Hosmer, *Louisiana Purchase*, Ch. I.)
 - 6 Occupation of the Ohio valley 1748-1754.
 - 7 Boundaries of the territories thus occupied.
 - 8 The French grasp of the significance of geographical features.
- T. 32-6; A. I. 323-35; M. 129-135; Me. 60-65; A. & T. 73-5; B. & G. II, 499-523; Shaler in Winsor's *America* IV, p. XXI; Griffis, *Discovery* 258-82; Hn. 127-36; Parkman, *Pioneers of France*, his *LaSalle* and his *Struggle for a Continent* 186-222; Hinsdale, *History* 208-211. *Old North West* esp. 29-37; Hosmer, *The Mississippi Valley*, 30-50; Drake, *Making of the Great West* 67-130.

II. Political and Social Conditions in New France.

- 1 The people: Numbers; distribution; occupations; nature of settlements; towns; relations with the Indians; religion; power of the church; exclusion of protestants; work of the Jesuits. (Parkman *Struggle for a Continent*, 130-4.) Classes of society: The nobility; the *habitants*; traders; the *coureurs de bois*; the system of land-holding; a system of "feudalism with its teeth drawn."
- T. 249-52; A. I. 336-8; M. 135-6; Hinsdale *History*, 219-30; Parkman, *Old Regime*, 231-42, 289-315; Parkman, *The Struggle for a Continent*, 180-85.
- 2 The government.
 - a General conditions of a "French province." Control from Paris.
 - b The governor general and his powers.
 - c The intendant.
 - d The superior council: Primarily a court, civil and criminal. Edicts of the King first "registered" on the council's books; could establish lower courts, appointed an attorney-general.
 - e Lack of popular participation in government; laws came from the King as edicts or from his representatives.
 - f Corruption of colonial officials; lack of a constant policy in the home government.
 - g Effects of "paternalism" and "centralization."
 - h Comparison of French and English colonies.
- T. 249-257; M. 135-8; Sloane *French War*, 24-6; Parkman, *The Old Regime* Part II, esp. 264-88; Parkman *The Struggle for a Continent*, 2-4, 125-9, 169-73.

III. The Struggle for North America.

- 1 Elimination of other nationalities.
 - a The Spanish confined to the South and West after 16th century; their power to be destroyed in the 19th century.
 - b. The Dutch and the Swedes: The weakness of their hold; absorption of the Swedes by the Dutch 1655; of the Dutch

- by the English 1664; effect of this conquest on English power in America. (*Outlines* above, p. 20 I, 1 d).
- 2 Early hostile contact between the French and the English. 1628.
 - 3 Continued attitude of hostility; the French danger and the New England Confederation, etc.
 - 4 A "half century of conflict" begins, 1689.
 - a The struggle for Acadia and Canada, 1689-1748: Importance of William III.'s accession on European politics; on American affairs.
 - b The inter-colonial wars: (1) King William's War: Date, chief incidents, the settlement, and situation at the end of the war; (2) Queen Anne's War; (3) King George's War. The significance of these wars. Unsettled boundaries, 1748.
- T. 252-7; A. I. 323-48; Mc. 76-81; Tho. 65-8; M. 137-9; C. 131-4; A. & T. 75-8; Hinsdale, *History*, 224-9; Consult also Parkman's *Half Century of Conflict* and his *Struggle for a Continent*, Fiske's *New France and New England*, 233-256, and his *War of Independence*, 26-31.
- 5 The final struggle, for Canada and Louisiana; the French and Indian War.
 - a The quarrel opens over the Ohio country: Examination of the rival claims to the region on the ground of discovery and exploration; of occupation and settlement; of control of water ways; of relations with the Indians; of "moral considerations" based on immediate needs of the parties.
 - b Activity of each party in the region after 1748: The French make alliances with the Indians, take formal possession, and build forts. (On the outline map already prepared to show the line of forts and posts on the lakes and the Mississippi, add the "inner chain" of forts begun after 1748, giving the date of each.) English activity through the "Ohio Company."
 - c The outbreak of hostilities; the strength of the parties; in Europe, in Asia, in America. Military weakness of divided political authority among the English; need of united action.
- H. 23-8; Tho. 69-72; Mc. 80-86; M. 140-5; Hinsdale, *Old Northwest; History*, 224-9; Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe*, I, 5-35, 39-53, 128-61; II, 380-1; *Struggle for a Continent*, 314-18; Winsor's *America*, 489-94; Sloane, *French War*, 33; Hildreth, II, 434; Fiske, *New France and New England*, 258-293.
- d The Albany Congress: The Indian treaty; temporary co-operation secured; permanent union proposed; Franklin's Plan of Union (to be read carefully).
- H. 28-30; C. 138-9; O. S. L. No. 9; Sloane, *French War*, 38-51; A. H. L. No. 14 p. 10. Hinsdale, *Am Government*, 433-7; Preston's *Documents* 171-87. Frothingham, *Rise of the Republic*, 141-157. Ca. 39-42; Fiske, *War of Independence*, 31-8.

- e Military operations: Campaigns of 1755, 1756, 1757; European complications of the Seven Years War; the rise of Pitt; the conquest of Canada and the fall of Quebec.
 - f Results of the war: In America; transfers of territory; conduct of the colonies during the war; their industrial interests; political results. Cost of the war and how borne. New position of England. Importance as a turning point in the world's history.
 - g Temporary government of the conquest; the Royal Proclamation of 1763, (McD. *Charters* 267-72).
- H. 30-41; A. I. 349-70; Tho. 73-9; C. 134-8; M. 145-50; Mc. 86-91; A. & T. 81-86; Hinsdale, *History*, 229-30; Fiske, *Am. Political Ideas*, 54-6, 125; Bancroft 3:78-82; Sloane, *French War*, 75-115; Parkman, *Montcalm and Wolfe, esp.* 379-414; *The Struggle for a Continent* 451-59; Green, *English People*, 715-25. For text of the treaty, McD. *Charters*, 261-6.

SECTION FIVE.

THE PERIOD OF THE REVOLUTION 1765-1789.

A. THE CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION.

I. The Colonies at the Close of the War.

- 1 The "Americans." Numbers, nationality, religion; distribution; towns; industrial conditions; social and intellectual life.
- H. 2-5; 19-21; C. 139-147; M. 151-163; A. I. 299-322; Mc. 93-105.
- 2 Colonial institutions.
 - a Colonial governments: Classification as Royal, Proprietary, or Republican, according to method of choosing the governor, their common features, the extent of the suffrage.
 - b Local governments: Their great importance; forms.
 - c American political ideas.
 - d Origin of American institutions.
 - e Divergent growth of American and English institutions.
 - 1 Separation of departments.—Growth of ministerial government in England.
 - 2 Idea of the supremacy of a written constitution. The supremacy of Parliament in England.
 - 3 Laws subject to annulment.—Position of the laws in England.

4 Different views as to representation. (To be considered later.)

II. 2-15, 18-19; C. 162-6; A. I. 293-8; M. 163-7; Mc. 105-7; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 1-38; *England* III, 290-317; Lodge, *Colonies*, Chapters, 2, 4, 12, 17 and 22; Fiske *Am. Rev.* I, 38-45.

3 Relation of the Colonies to England.

- a Sovereignty of England recognized by founders of all colonies.
- b Source of charter and proprietary rights.
- c Varying degree of control by England in republican, proprietary and royal colonies. Illustrate.
- d Laws repugnant to those of England forbidden.
- e The King's power to annul colonial laws; executive control through the Lords of Trade and Plantations after 1696. (Mc. 107.)
- f Royal orders frequently made even in republican colonies.
- g Revocation of old and grant of new, charters (T. 174-7).
- h Quarrels between the colonists and the King's officers. Thwaites Ch. 14.
- i Parliamentary acts affecting the colonies.
 - 1. The Bubble Act, 1720-4. (T. 279.)
 - 2 The naturalization law. 1740, 1747, 1763.
 - 3 Implications of the right of Parliament to legislate for the Colonies and the denial thereof. (See Niles, Principles and Acts of the Revolution. 79-94.)
 - 4 The Navigation Acts and the Acts of Trade. (To be considered later.)
- j Trade relations.

4 England's reasons for wishing closer and more definite relations (Winsor, VI, 15-17.)

- a The disappearance of the French power.
- b The growing importance of the Colonies.
- c The increasing financial burden of the Empire.
- d The character of the new King.

The attempt to change from a policy of "beneficent neglect" to one of closer control led to a revolt of the colonies.

II. 9, 16-17, 43-4; T. 278-9; A. & T. 87-90; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 38-42; *England*, 290-324; Fiske, *Am. Rev.* I, 1-15; Hildreth, *United States*, II, 514-518; Doyle, *United States*, 217-24.

II. New Schemes of Control by England.

- 1 Permanent military establishment to be effected.
 - a Was there need of it? Who should judge of the necessity?
- II. 40, 45; Mc. 110; Lecky *American Revolution* 56-60.
- 2 Rigorous enforcement of her commercial policy.

I. THE NAVIGATION ACTS.

- a History, purpose, and provisions of these Acts; prior to 1651; the Acts of 1660, 1663, 1672; the Sugar Act.
- b Anticipated effects of these laws.
- c Actual effects. How far injurious to the colonists? How far beneficial?

T. 104-6 and *index*; C. 153-5; Lalor, *Cyclopedia* II, 964-72; Scott, *Constitutional Liberty*, 185-205, 314-18; Adam Smith, *Wealth of Nations* (Globe Ed.) 437-508 *esp.* 452-65; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 42-8, and *England*, 324-30; Beers, *Commercial Policy*; Ca. 49-51; B. & G. III, 331; A. II. L. No. 19; McDonald's *Select Charter*; Winsor, *America* VI. 6-11.

- d Execution of the Acts after 1760; the "writs of assistance; their nature and the power they gave; grounds of Otis' contention against their legality; findings of the court; how far made use of; importance of the controversy.

H. 46-8; C. 155-8; Hart's *Contemporaries* II, 523-5; Bancroft III, 273-8; Tyler, *Lit. Hist. Rev.* I, 30-6; McD. *Charters*, 258-61; Winsor, *America*, VI, 11-15.

II. ACTS RELATING TO COLONIAL INDUSTRIES.

- a Nature and extent of manufactures, 1750.
- b English policy toward woolen, hat, and iron manufactures.
- c Reasons for restrictive policy. Who asked for it?
- d Encouragements to colonial industries. Bounties, drawbacks, etc.
- e Estimate of the effects of the industrial policy.

Beers has the best treatment. See also Thwaites, Lodge, Bancroft, Hil-dreth and Sloane for Colonial industries. Bullock's *Economics*, 1-52.

3 The taxation of the Colonies.

I. THE STAMP ACT, 1763-1766.

- a Reasons for now using the taxing power; earlier proposals to tax America; prior use of the taxing power.
- b History of the Act: Introduction; colonial remonstrance; passage.
- c Provisions of the act. (A. H. L. No. 21, for the text.)
- d Attempted execution: Colonial opposition by (1) riots; (2) non-importation agreements; (3) public protest through Legislatures and the Stamp Act Congress: The Declaration of Rights and Grievances. Resignation of the collectors.
- e Repeal and the Dependency Act, 1766, (McD. 316; and Ca. 63-5 for the Lords' Protest against repeal).

II. 49-53; C. 160-171; Mc. 112-117; M. 175-80; Frothingham's *Republic* 170-181; Tyler's *Henry*, 57-68; C. 151-53, 163-5; Hosmer's *Samuel Adams* 46-91; Hosmer's *Hutchinson*, 63-116; McD. *Charters* 281-315; Preston's *Documents* 188-91.

II. THE TOWNSEND ACTS OF 1767.

- a The revenue act: Provisions; amount of revenue expected; intended use of the proceeds and objections thereto; success as a revenue measure.
- b New administrative acts.
- c The Parliamentary suspension of the N. York assembly.
- d Colonial opposition and English measures to check it, but
- e Partial repeal of the revenue act 1770.

H. 53-56; C. 171-9; McD. *Charters* 317-330; Tho. 90.

III. THE RIGHT OF PARLIAMENT TO LAY TAXES.

- a Statement of the Colonial position.
- b Agreement upon the principle of representation but not upon its application; American view of representation; the Parliamentary view and the English conditions supporting it; the doctrine of "virtual representation": Soundness of American opposition to it; the impending "reform" in England explains the powerful support given the colonies.
- c The dispute over the legislative supremacy of Parliament; explanation of different views found in the experience of the two parties; Weakness of the American position.
- d Practical solutions offered; none adopted. Why?
- e Coincidence of the American, with the English, constitutional struggle.

C. 162-8; Tho. 83; M. 169-71; A. & T. 91; Lecky, *Am. Rev* 62-66; Lecky, *England*, III; the resolutions of various Congresses and Legislatures, in Caldwell *Am. Hist. Studies*, No. 4; Lord Mansfield's speech in *British Orations* I. 151-170 and Ca. 62-3; Rosmer's *Hutchinson*, 74-81, 108-113 esp. 109-110, 363-70, 396-411; Burke's speeches on "Taxation" and "Conciliation," Tyler, *Lit. Hist. Rev.* I, esp. 60-111; Macy *Eng Constitution* 375-81; C. K. Adams in *Atl. Mo.* August, 1898; Niles, *Principles and Acts* 79-87; Sloane, 142-151.

III. Agitation, Resistance and Retaliation.

- 1 The spirit of revolt in the Colonies.
 - a Review of events to 1770; outlook for a friendly settlement at this time.
 - b Irritation over the presence of troops. The "Boston Massacre" March 5, 1770.
 - c The "Gaspee" affair.
 - d Effect of the "Hutchinson letters."
 - e Trouble over the tea duty. "The Boston Tea Party;" other acts of violence. A "choice between abdication and repression," thus left to England.

H. 56-8; C. 173-183; Tho. 90-4; Mc. 117-20; Lodge, *Colonies*, 481-7; Fiske *War of Independence*, 72-83; *Am. Rev.* I, 46-92; O. S. L. No. 68 for Hutchinson's account of the tea affair; Griffin *Colonization*, 271-4; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 123-54

- 2** The Coercive Acts of 1774: Examine each act as to (a) its provisions; (b) the occasion for it; (c) the objections to it.

H. 59-60; C. 183-4; Mc. 120-1; Tho. 94-5; M. 184-5; Lodge, *Colonies* 487-90; Frothingham, *Republic* 344; Lecky, *Am Rev* 164-74; Fiske *Am. Rev.* I, 93-8, 102-110. The acts are found in McD. 337-356.

- 3** The first Continental Congress, 1774.

- a** Preparation for a Congress: S. Adams and his "Committees of Correspondence;" an inter-colonial system established, 1773, (McD. 336).
- b** The election of delegates; attempts to prevent it; the character and temper of the members.
- c** Its work: The Declaration of Rights; the "Association."
- d** Status and significance of the Congress.

H. 60-3; C. 184-6; M. 185-8; Mc. 121-2; Lodge *Colonies*, 490-1; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 179-85; Fiske *Am. Rev.* I, 108-112; *War of Independence* 78-80; Curtis, *History of the Constitution* I, 8-25; the "Declaration," McD. *Charters*, 356-61; Preston's *Documents*, 192-8; Ca. 65-6; Hinsdale, *Am. Govt.* 441. The association; McD. 362-7; Hinsdale, 445-9; Preston, 199-205.

- 4** The conflict precipitated.

- a** England's attitude toward Colonial action; the election 1774.
- b** Disturbed civil conditions; overthrow of the Colonial governments.
- c** Military preparations. Lexington and Concord. (Read Emerson's Concord Hymn.)

H. 63-4; C. 186-8; Fiske, *Am. Rev.* I, 100-26.

B. THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.

I. Government During the Period.

- 1** Formation of a central government.

- a** The Second Continental Congress: Need of a common center of consultation; Congress soon assumes national powers; organization of Congress for executive work. Status of the government; method of choosing members; basis of authority.
- b** Movement for a permanent union, 1775-81. (H. 93-5.)

- 2** Changes in Colonial governments. (Fiske, *Civil Government*, Ch. VI, § 2.)

- a** Revolt within the Colonies; formation of provisional governments; the movement for new frames of government. Was the consent of Congress necessary? Legal status of the States. (Lalor III, 789-90.)

- b The new state Constitutions; methods of forming and adopting; significance of the movement.

H. 73-77, 80-2; C. 198-201; Mc. 155; Tho. 104; B. & G. III, 488-9; Sloane, *French War*, 187-8, 206-9; Johnston, *Connecticut*, 285-305; Roberts, *New York*, II, 392-8, 434-6; Browne, *Maryland*, 258-75; Curtis, *Constitution* I, 25-41, and *passim*, ch. III, and IV.

II. The Movement for Independence.

- 1 The original purpose not separation; indications of this in official documents and utterances of public men; but English fears of separation, (Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 184-91).
 - 2 Growth of the idea of separation: A small but aggressive party early for independence—S. Adams'; Henry's speech, 1774; effect of England's attitude toward the action of the first Congress—Lord North's conciliatory resolution adopted; Burke's resolutions rejected; the act to restrain the commerce of New England, March 3, 1775; the Mecklenburg Resolutions; Congress makes its last appeal to the King, July 8, the "olive branch" petition (McD. *Charters*, 381-5); its rejection by the King—the proclamation of rebellion August 23 (McD. 389-91); by Parliament—the "act to prohibit all trade with the Colonies" Dec. 22, 1775, (McD. 391-6); Congress advises the States to form constitutions; military operations of the year widen the breach; conditions at the end of 1775. Movement in 1776; constant agitation in Congress; pamphleteers at work—Paine's *Common Sense*; effect of employing the "Hessians;" Colonial legislatures act—the Virginia instructions; Lee's resolutions for independence, June 7, debated but action postponed; why? Committee appointed to draft a declaration; report made June 28; debate on Lee's resolutions July 1-2; on the "Declaration" July 2-4; Dickinson's speech—Cf. Adams' "supposed speech;" the vote; promulgation of the declaration.
 - 3 Examination of the Declaration.
 - a Political theories contained in the document.
 - b The historical grounds for the charges against the King.
 - c The literary merit of the paper.
 - 4 Effect of declaration on the war; on political thought.
- II. 75-80; C. 203-6; M. 194-7; Tho. 105-8; A. & T. 121-6; B. & G. III. 470-87; Frothingham, *Republic*, 456-560; Hn. 265-82; Lecky *Am. Rev.* 185-91, 242-6, 305-310; Hildreth, *United States*, III. 131-7; Fiske *Am. Rev.* 172-197; Lodge, *Story of the Revolution*, Ch. 7, ; John Adams, *Works*, II. 512-14; Sloane, *French War and the Revolution*. Tyler, *Lit. Hist. Rev.* I. 494-591, II. 35-49; *No Am. Rev.* 163: 1-16; For Dickinson's speech in opposition to the Declaration: Niles, *Principles and Acts of the Rev.* 400-402, and Tyler, II. 21-34; Ellis in Winsor's *America*, VI. 231-55.

III. Military Operations.

- 1 The strength of the combatants: Numbers; financial resources; military and naval forces; geographical position; animating spirit and unity on each side.
 - 2 Operations about Boston and the attack on Canada.
 - 3 The occupation of New York by the British.
 - 4 The contest over the Hudson—The Burgoyne campaign. The military importance of the region.
 - 5 Transfer of war to the South—The capture of Yorktown Oct. 19, 1781; movement for peace, 1782-3.
- H. 70-3, 83-5, 87-9; C. 206-222; B. & G. III.; Tho. 98-130; Fiske, *Am. Rev.* and *The War for Independence*.

IV. The Finances of the Revolution.

- 1 The industrial resources of the country: position of the revolutionary government; lack of taxing power; low state of credit; reluctance of the States to supply funds.
- 2 Sources of revenue: Loans; requisitions; paper money issues; miscellaneous.
- 3 Cost of the war. Portion borne by the States; by Congress. The debt at the close of the war.

H. 89-92; C. 223-4; Bancroft, *United States* VI, 166-70, 334-5, 464; Hildreth, III. 445-8; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* 287-94, 421-4, 443-9. Sumner, *American Currency* 43-9; Sloane, 283-6, 373-6; White, *Money and Banking* (1st ed.) 134-48.

V. Internal Dissensions.

- 1 The inefficiency of Congress.
- 2 Divisions among the Americans. The Loyalists; their number; distribution, importance; their treatment by the revolutionists; their service to the British; migration during and after the war; England's dealings with them.
- 3 Dissensions in the States; The spirit of lawlessness; State jealousies with respect to one another; with respect to Congress.

H. 92-93; C. 224-5; Lecky, *Am. Rev.* (Index); Tyler, *Lit. Hist. Rev.* I. 293-315; *Am. Hist. Rev.* I, 24-45; C. K. Adams, *Atl. Mo.* Aug. 1898. Card catalog. "Loyalists."

VI. Foreign Relations.

- 1 With friendly powers.
 - a Appointment of a "Committee of correspondence, Nov. 1775;" American agents sent abroad; their work *esp.* in France. (*Harper's Mo.* 42:753-63.)
 - b The French alliance; aid from other countries.

2 With England.

- a North's overtures 1778; offers of the Commissioners rejected; instructions of 1779 to our agents; their modification 1781.
- b Negotiations for peace 1781-3; fall of North's ministry after Yorktown; French and Spanish complications; break with Vergennes over boundaries and fisheries.
- c The treaty of 1783: Provisions; estimate of the treaty as a piece of diplomacy.

3 With Spain.

H. 75-6, 85-7, 95-8; C. 211-3, 225-31; Ca. 195-201; Fiske *Critical Period*, 1-49; Lecky, *Am Rev.* 459-85. Consult also the *Lives* of the Negotiators. For text of the treaty see *Treaties and Conventions*, 375-9; McD. *Documents* 15-21; Preston, *Documents*, 232-9; Hildreth, III. 411-21; Bancroft, VI. 158-65, 176-92, 441.

VII. Effects of the Revolution.

- 1 Independence of the Colonies; severance from Canada.
- 2 The growth of Republican institutions.
- 3 On political thought in Europe; in America.
- 4 On English politics.
 - a Influence on English constitutional questions.
 - b Was England's colonial policy modified by her loss?
 - c Effect on English prestige.
- 5 On the growth of religious toleration.
- 6 On American commerce.

H. 99-101; G. Smith, *United States* 113-116.

C. THE FORMATION OF A FEDERAL UNION.

I. Pre-Revolutionary Conditions and Tendencies.

- 1 Political and industrial isolation of the several colonies. How far due to England's commercial policy?
- 2 The New England Confederation 1643-84.
- 3 Consolidation of the colonies under Andros 1686-8.
- 4 Penn's plan of Union, 1690.
- 5 The Albany Congress, 1754, and Franklin's plan of Union.
(See each of these topics in its appropriate place above.)

II. The Revolutionary Movement.

- 1 The Stamp Act Congress, 1765.
(See above A. II. 3.)
- 2 The First Continental Congress, 1774.
(See above A. III, 3.)
- 3 The Second Continental Congress, 1775-81.
(See above B. I. and A. H. L. No. 14.)

III. The Articles of Confederation.

- 1 Their history; Franklin's draft of July, 1775; the "grand committee" and its report, July, 1776; discussion in Congress; difficulties to settle; ratification of 1781. (Hildreth III, 395-401.)

- 2 Their chief provisions.

- a Government a Congress of one House; its composition, election. Method of voting, etc. Art. V. Courts to be established by Congress, Art. IX. Executive power in Congress or a "Committee of the States." Organization of Congress for administrative work.

- b Certain national powers given Congress, IX, Sec. 1; foreign powers limited by commercial reservations made to the States; retention of "sovereignty" to the States, II, III; prohibitions on the States, VI. "Congress, originally the organ of a war league, and invested only with war and diplomatic powers, was politically a shadow."

- c Apportionment of expenses, VIII, and representatives, V.

- d Deficiencies as a working frame of government.

H. 93-5, 104-5; C. 236-40; Tho. 132-3; Mc. 155-9, 163; A. & T. 178-81; Fiske, *Critical Period* 90-105; S. I. 12-19; M. 216-17; A. H. L. No. 20.

- 3 Workings of the government.

- a Conditions unpropitious: Disturbed business conditions; loss of trade, *esp.* British; large importations—loss of specie; demoralizing effects of the war. Natural reaction against union. Specific problems; disbandment of the army; burden of debt; newness of the undertaking.

H. 103-6; C. 236; Tho. 134-5; Wa. 1-13; Schouler, *United States*, I, 16-22.

- b Territorial settlement with the states.

- 1 Claims to western lands; cession a consideration to ratifying the Articles; difficulties over the cession 1781-1802.

- 2 Government of the ceded territory: The Ordinance for the Northwest Territory; History, 1784-7; provisions as to temporary and permanent government, future statehood, religious freedom, education, slavery, etc.; estimate of importance; legality of the Ordinance. (C. 249.)

- 3 Westward movement of population.

H. 107-9; C. 241-9; M. 221-4; Mc. 159-62; Wa. 39-40; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 187-207; Text of Ordinance, O. S. L. No. 13; McD. *Documents*, 21-8, Preston, *Documents*, 240-50.

- c The finance of the Confederation.

- 1 The war debt, Art. XII; current expenses and interest; means of meeting them, Art. VIII, IX, ¶ 7. The use made of the borrowing power.

- 2 Failure of the requisition plan; defects of the currency; disordered state finances.
 - 3 Attempts at reform: Attempt to amend the plan of apportionment; Morris' administration. The taxing power sought; the five per cent. scheme and revenue scheme fail.
- H. 109-12, 117-18; C. 253-5; Mc. 164; Wa. 14-15; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 163-73; Gay's *Madison*, 35-43; Roosevelt's *Morris*, 99-108; Schouler, *United States*, I, 21-4; Hildreth, II. 450-3, 462-8; A. H. L. No. 28, for attempted reforms.

d Foreign relations.

- 1 With England, unsatisfactory; loss of trade; inability to secure commercial treaty, and the reasons; failure of the commerce amendment 1784-6.
- 2 With Spain: Commercial intercourse and navigation of the Mississippi desired; the Florida boundary; Jay's negotiations; western threats.
- 3 State violation of treaties.

H. 115-18; C. 251-5; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 134-44, 207-13; McMaster, *People of the United States*, I, 371-80, 412-16.

e Rivalries between the States: The Wyoming Valley dispute; the Green Mountain controversy. Renewal of tariff duties by the States about 1784 (none had been imposed during the war); these, at first for revenue, become protective and retaliatory; commercial warfare of New York with New Jersey and Connecticut; of Virginia and Maryland—the "Capes tax."

f Disintegration of the Union at hand.

g Disturbances in the States. Shay's *Rebellion*, etc.

H. 117-19; C. 255-7; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 142-5; A. & T. 130; Tho. 134; M. 224.

IV. The Struggle for the Constitution.

1 The movement for a convention.

a Agitation for a stronger government 1781-6. See writings of Washington, Hamilton,, Jefferson, P. Webster and others. (Ca. 74-80.) Washington's Circular Letter, 1783 (O. S. L. No. 15).

b Commercial troubles lead to

- 1 The Alexandria conference 1785 and this to
- 2 The Annapolis convention 1786 (Ca. 87-8), and this in turn to

2 The meeting of the Federal Convention, 1787.

a The call made by Congress February 21, 1787.

b Appointment of delegates by the States. Compare their instructions and authority. (Ca. 88-90).

- c Character of the members; organization of the convention.
- d The difficulties before the convention: Limits of its power; conflicting political theories; conflicting interests of states and sections. Illustrate.

H. 119-23; C. 254-9; Hu. 294-305; A. & T. 181-4; Mc. 164-6; Wa. 13-27; Ca. 74-90; Madison's *Journal*, 32-48; S. I. 29-38; Lalor I, 637-8; McMaster, *United States*, I, 389-99, 417-453. O. S. L. No. 99; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 215-35.

3 The work of the Convention.

- a Nature of the government. Opposing views; federal plan adopted; division of authority between the states and the central government; Art. I., §§ 8, 9, 10. Amdts. IX, X. Large financial and commercial power in the federal government; limitations of commercial power as to state commerce and importation of slaves. Supremacy of the constitution.
- b Formation of three departments; attempts to separate these; a system of "checks and balances."
- c Representation of the States. The Connecticut compromise, Art. I, §3, ¶ 1; the three-fifths compromise, Art. I, §2, ¶ 3; The other "slave clauses," Art. I, § 9, and Art. IV, § 2, ¶ 3.
- d Details of the Constitution: Method of electing the president; amendment, Art. V; ratification, Art. VII.
- e Sources of the constitution: How far new? How far the result of experience? Colonial and English analogies.

H. 124-8; C. 260-70; Wa. 21-50; M. 224-9; Mc. 166-9; Smith, *United States*, 121-9; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 230-305; Curtis, *Constitution*, II, for full discussion. Madison's *Journal*, for debates in the convention on vital points. Lalor, *Cyclopedia*, I, 637-640; S. I, 36-47; McMaster, I, 454-501.

4 Ratification of the Constitution 1787-1790.

- a Transmission to the States by Congress, September 28, 1787.
- b Stages of ratification: (1) conventions called; (2) delegates chosen; (3) debates in the conventions; (4) the vote for adoption.
- c The rise of parties; the state of public opinion; arguments used for and against ratification; proposed amendments; the service of the "*Federalist*."
- d Progress of ratification.
- e By whom ratified; By the States? By the people of the States? By the people of the United States?

H. 128-35; C. 270-5; M. 229-32; Mc. 168-70; Wa. 51-62; Fiske, *Critical Period*, 306-45; Curtis, *History of the Constitution*, II, 479-604; Stephens, *War between the States*, I, 207-297; S. I, 53-69.

SECTION SEVEN.

NATIONAL GROWTH UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

I. The United States in 1789.

- 1 The country: Area, extent and general character; boundaries; neighbors. Do the boundaries seem to be natural ones?
- 2 The people: Racial elements; numbers and distribution over the country; relative importance of town and country life; size of towns. (Mc. 176-9.) Classes of society; the slaves number, distribution; sentiments about slavery; progress toward emancipation. (S. I, 3-6.) The extent of the suffrage. Intellectual life.
- 3 Means of transportation.
- 4 Occupations: Agriculture north and south; commerce, character and extent; the beginnings of manufactures.

Mc. 175-96; A. & T. 191-5; C. 317-30. These writings do not describe conditions in this particular year, but in the period when the constitution is put in operation. See also, Schouler I, 1-12, 142-5, and McMaster I, ch. I.

II. The Organization of the New Government.

[Note: The pupil should first understand what are the provisions of the constitution for each branch of the government to be organized, then ascertain what was done to put these provisions into effect. Let the imagination be drawn upon to supply the deficiencies left by the reading till the steps in the process are clearly seen.]

- 1 Congress. Art. I. § 1.
 - a The House; constitutional provisions, Art. I, § 2; the election of members; meeting; organization of the House; character as compared with the Senate
 - b The Senate; constitutional provisions, Art. I, §3-4; election; character; practices.
 - c A comparison of the two houses. Importance of the first Congress.
- 2 The Executive. Art. II, § 1.
 - a First election: Methods of choosing electors; the vote of the electors; time and place of meeting fixed by the old Congress. The inauguration.
 - b Formation of departments; Washington's Cabinet.

- c Relations established between the executive departments and Congress.

3 The Judiciary.

- a Constitutional provisions as to Courts and Jurisdiction, Art. III.
- b The judiciary Act of Sept. 24, 1789; the supreme court; three Circuit Courts; Attorney-General; Marshals, district attorneys, etc.

H. 141-6; C. 263-9, 279-87; M. 233-9; Tho. 141-9; Mc. 196-8; Wa. 88-99; Schouler, *United States*, I, 74-85, 93-7; McMaster, I, 525-44.

4 The Finances.

A. PROVISION FOR A REVENUE, ART. I § 8.

- a The tariff act of July 4, 1789.
 - 1 The list of articles extensive.
 - 2 Duties specific and ad valorem. Examples.
 - 3 Success as a revenue measure.
 - 4 Important questions involved: sectional interests; protection to infant industries.
- b The Tonnage Tax, July 20: The question of treaty discrimination; revenue derived.
- c The excise law, March 3, 1791: Purpose and results; hostility to the tax and the reasons therefor.

H. 146-8; C. 288-295; Wa. 84-7; M. 201-4; McMaster, I, 544-554; Schouler, I, 86-93, 158-9; Lalor, *Cyclopedia*, III, 858-9. For text of the tariff act, *Annals of Congress*, II, 2183-6; *Tariff Acts 1789-1895*, 9-11. Hart's *Source Book*, 183-6.

B. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

- a The federal debt, Art. VI.
 - 1 The foreign debt: Form and amount; Hamilton's plan of refunding adopted; effect on the public credit.
 - 2 The domestic debt: Form and amount; Hamilton's plan of changing old debt at par for new; arguments for and against; Hamilton's plan adopted; effect on public credit.
- b The war debt of the states.
 - 1 Condition of the debt; arguments for and against assumption; was there constitutional authority for it?
 - 2 The "bargain" by which assumption was carried; amount assumed.
 - 3 Effect on the drawing of party lines. Other effects.

H. 148-9; C. 288-91; M. 240-1; Mc. 198-201; Wa. 78-81; B. & G. IV, 105-7; S. I, 130-142; McMaster, I, 566-84; Lalor, II, 190-1.

C. THE UNITED STATES BANK.

- a Controversy over authorising it.
 - 1 Financial reasons for it.
 - 2 Financial objections.
 - 3 Constitutional objections: Authority of Congress denied; opposing views; Washington's acceptance of the doctrine of "implied powers."
- b Provisions of the charter: Capital; term; branches; monopoly; relation of the government to the bank.
- c Success of the bank, 1791-1811.

D. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINT, 1792.

5 Success of the new government.

H. 150-3; C. 293-5; M. 241-3; Mc. 201-3; Wa. 81-4; S. I, 159-62; Lalor, I, 199-201; McMaster, II, 25-32, 35-38; White, *Money and Banking*, 258-62; McD. *Charters*, 76-81; Lodge's *Hamilton*; Morse's *Jefferson*.

III. The Struggle for Neutrality.

A. FEDERALIST SUPREMACY, 1789-1801.

- 1 The rise of parties.
 - a Absence of parties in the Colonial period; adoption of names Whig and Tory during the revolution.
 - b Formation of parties in the constitutional struggle (1) over adoption and nature of government—Federalist and Anti-federalists; (2) over interpretation—Federalist and, by 1793, Republican. Leaders and principles. Personal politics; the party press.
 - c Foreign relations supercede domestic policy in American politics, 1793-1815.
- 2 The European situation.
 - a The French revolution, 1789; France a republic 1792; republican excesses, 1792-4; war with Austria 1792; with England 1793; the first coalition 1793.
 - b The government of the Directory 1795-99.
 - c The supremacy of Napoleon (1) as consul 1799-1804; (2) as emperor, 1804-1815.
 - d The Napoleonic wars: War of the second coalition, 1799-1801; the peace of Luneville, 1801; the peace of Amiens, England and France, March, 1802; war renewed 1804-1814; Waterloo, June 18, 1815.
 - e The "Congress of Vienna" and the "Holy Alliance," 1815.

H. 155-8; C. 295-6; M. 242-5; Wa. 94-7; Johnston, *American Politics*, 5-27; Morse, *Jefferson*, 106-128, 143-4; S. I, 53, 72, 165-9, 202-3; McMaster, II, 308-20, 367-79 and 390 ff.

3 Relations with England 1793-5.

- a Attitude of the countries since 1783. United States determines upon a policy of neutrality, April, 1793.
- b Old grievances against England: Western posts; commercial discriminations; non-payment for slaves.
- c Grievances arising from the war, over (1) the right of search, and impressments; (2) the right of neutrals to carry the goods of an enemy; (3) what constitutes "contraband of war;" (4) the "rule of 1756;" (5) and later, what constitutes a blockade. War threatened; a temporary embargo, March, 1794.
- d Jay's mission, 1794-5: The treaty power under the constitution. Art. II, § 2. Jay's treaty: History; provisions: Surrender of western posts; withdrawal of commercial discriminations; the XIIth article and its suspension; a commission to adjust British debts. Effect on relations with England; on the Federalists; on France.

H. 160-3; C. 296-302; M. 246-50; Tho. 151-3; Wa. 119-23; S. I, 260-4, 289-97, 307-17; Johnston, *Politics*, 33-40; Pellew's *Jay*, Ch. XI; Lalor, III, 945-6. Text of the treaty in *Treaties and Conventions*, 379-395; McD. *Documents*, 114-30.

4 Relations with France, 1793-1800.

- a Review of earlier relations.
- b Question of treaty obligations to France; of moral obligation; neither recognized by United States; the proclamation of neutrality, April 22, 1793.
- c The Genet episode: Genet's demands; hostile measures toward England; popular enthusiasm—the "Democratic Clubs;" Genet overreaches himself and is recalled.
- d Hostile attitude of France over the Jay treaty, etc.; Monroe's mission, and recall, 1796; Pinckney rejected by Directory; further efforts for harmony thru Marshall and Gerry, 1797-8, lead to the X. Y. Z. affair (*Hart Source Book*, 191-4); war spirit roused in America; Federalism ascendant.
- e War with France, 1798-9; War not declared tho actual war existed; military and naval preparations; questionable expedition against Spain; Federalist dissension over leadership; Adams secures a treaty 1800 but breaks with his party (H. 172).

5 Relations with Spain.

H. 158-9, 166-8, 172; C. 302-5, 310-12; Tho. 155-6; Wa. 115-19, 122, 125, 138-43; Lodge's *Washington*, II, 129-215, for a full treatment of foreign relations, Hildreth, IV, 411-39, 645-53, V. 250-9; Lalor, III, 1122-73; Schouler, I, 373-92, 426-35.

6 Domestic affairs.

- a** The Alien and Sedition laws: Purposes, provisions and prosecutions under them.
 - 1 The Alien acts.
 - 2 The Sedition act.
- b** The Kentucky and Virginia resolutions: Examination of their constitutional doctrines.

H. 168-71; C. 306-310; M. 255-7; Tho. 156-7; Wa. 149-55; B. & G. IV. 127-30; Johnston, *Politics*, 47-50; S. I, 392-404, 419-26. A. H. L. No. 15; McD. *Documents*, 137-147.

- c** The election of 1800—The downfall of the Federalists.
 - 1 The Presidential election: Candidates; the campaign; the electoral vote; election by the House; mode of election changed. Const. Art. II, § 2; the XIIth amendment.
 - 2 Congressional and Senatorial elections.
 - 3 Reasons for Federalist losses.

H. 165-75; C. 312-13; Wa. 162-7; Morse's *John Adams*, 311-23; Stanwood, *Presidential Elections*, 30-44; Johnston's *Politics*, 52-4; McMaster, II, 508-27; S. I, 480-488, 492-501.

7 Resume of the Federalist period.

- a** Successful organization of the government; financial and business stability; improved foreign standing but still ruled by foreign influence—*i. e.* still "colonial" in spirit.
- b** Constitutional changes.
 - 1 Amendments to restrain federal power: The Bill of Rights, I-X; the XIth amendment.
 - 2 Federal power greatly strengthened by the mere exercise of federal powers, as of taxation; of military force: the Indian wars; the Whisky Rebellion; by the application of the doctrine of "implied powers."
- c** The Judiciary Act, Feb. 13, 1801.
- d** The excellences and defects of Federalist rule.

B. REPUBLICAN SUPREMACY, 1801-1816.

1 The political revolution of 1801.

- a** Jefferson's character; training; efficiency as a political leader; his political philosophy; views as to the constitution. (See the Kentucky Resolutions for his principles; also S. I, 473-5; S. II, 198-201, has an estimate of Jefferson's character.)
- b** The times: The trend toward democracy; material conditions of the country; temporary freedom from European troubles.

2 Jefferson's domestic policy.

- a** The Civil Service: Policy as announced, as followed; cf. that of Washington.

- b** Attitude toward the judiciary: Repeal of the Judiciary Act; objections to repeal; commissions of the "midnight" appointees withheld—*Marbury vs. Madison*. Impeachment of Pickering and Chase. (Const. Art. I, § 2, ¶ 6, § 3, ¶ 6-7.)

H. 176-82; C. 330-6; Wa. 169-73; Johnston's *Politics*, 55-7; Magruder's *John Marshall*, 181-5; Schouler, II, 1-11.

- c** Financial policy: Retrenchment; reduction of taxes; payment of the debt. How far successful? Cf. Federalist finances.
- d** The army and navy: Reduction of forces; military weakness; but success in the Barbary wars; establishment of the military Academy.
- e** Expansion—Purchase of Louisiana.
 - 1 History of the region; Spanish and French attempts to exclude Americans, 1783; navigation of the Mississippi and the right of deposit denied, 1786, gained, 1795; American designs, 1798-9—the "Miranda affair;" Spanish retrocession to France, 1800. Napoleon's plans.
 - 2 Negotiations and purchase.
 - 3 Constitutional and political questions involved. Jefferson's doubts; his proposed amendment; strict construction principles surrendered; Federalist opposition; Federalist threats of secession; strength of the Republicans in election of 1804.
 - 4 Importance of the purchase.

H. 182-9; C. 336-40; Tho. 160-3; Wa. 179-84; Schouler, II, 40-51; Lalor, I, 93-6, 609; Card catalog "Louisiana."

3 Renewed attacks on neutral trade.

- a** Commercial advantages of neutrality; prosperity, 1803-4.
- b** English admiralty decisions, 1805, affecting the rule 1756 and our re-export trade.
- c** The "continental system" developed; English blockades; seizure of American vessels by both sides; impressments.

4 American remedies.

- a** Weak policy of non-resistance: the "gunboat system" of defense; the Monroe or Pinkney treaty (Dec. 1806) rejected by Jefferson; Non-importation Act (April, 1806) in effect, Nov., 1806; its ineffectiveness. The outrage on the Chesapeake leads to stronger measures.
- b** The Embargo Act (Dec. 22, 1807): Its provisions; effects on England, France, the United States, north and south; its unpopularity, evasions; Republican losses 1808; repeal, Feb., 1809.
- c** Further efforts to avoid war; Non-intercourse Act (Mar. 4, 1809); Negotiations for a treaty with England through Erskine and Jackson, and their failure. The modified non-

intercourse policy of Macon's Bill No. 2 (May, 1810); Napoleon's use of it.

H. 191-203; C. 343-352; B. & G. IV, 171-184; Wa. 190-203; Johnston, *Politics*, 68-75; S. II, Ch. V-VII.

5 The War of 1812.

- a The declaration: Rise of the "new men;" growth of the war spirit; Madison's message of June 1; the declaration June 18, 1812.
- b The causes assigned.
- c Military operations: Strength of the parties; the war on land; failure of the invasion of Canada; British invasion; capture of Washington. New Orleans. Naval warfare (1) on the lakes; (2) on the ocean; the navy and its work; the privateers and their successes.
- d Disunion sentiment in New England: Federalist hostility to purchase of Louisiana 1803; to its admission 1811; to war; distrust of the war leaders; the militia question; the Hartford Convention: Its composition; secret character; supposed treasonable designs; resolutions adopted; effect on the Federalist party. The prominent part taken by New England in the war. (H. 214-18; Wa. 240-7; C. 365-7.)
- e The Treaty of Ghent: Conditions favorable to peace; the American commissioners; negotiations; terms. Later settlement (1) as to commerce (1815, 1818); (2) as to naval force on the lakes 1817; (3) as to fisheries. Oregon, and the northern boundary, (1818). C. 374.
- f Results of the war: Cost in men and money; the public debt; derangements of currency and business; effect on exports, imports and the customs. Growth of national power.

H. 203-222; C. 352-68; A. & T. 223-42; Mc. 230-9; Tho. 171-8; Wa. 230-49; B. & G. IV, 185-242, esp. 225-32; Hn. 360-80; S. II, 371-4, 381-455; Richardson's *Messages and Documents* I, 499-505; *Annals of Congress* 12 Cong. 1st sess. part 2, 2196-2223 and 13th Cong. 3d sess. appendix 1416-1497; Schurz's *Clay* I, 67-112; Lalor, I, 624-6; McMaster, IV, 211, 246-55, 261-76; Hildreth, VI, 532, 545-54; Hart, *Source Book* 212-16.

IV. Political, Social, and Economic, Re-organization.

A. THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL FEELING.

1 Conditions favoring national growth.

- a Emancipating effects of the war; pride in victories; disappearance of party rancors; meaning of the "era of good feeling;" habit of living together confirmed; a national government no longer "foreign;" no longer an "experiment;" beginnings of a national literature.

- b The growth of population and the westward movement: Population by decades 1790-1840; immigration and its effect on national life; growth of the "West;" new states formed 1791-1840. (Mc. 266-74 and McMaster, IV, 381-96.)
- c New industrial conditions: Disturbed finances needing reform; new non-maritime states requiring new policies; improved means of transportation, (turnpikes, canals, and after 1827, railroads); the rise of manufactures.

H. 220-5; C. 368-70; M. 296-302; Wa. 264-73; Hn. 381-430; A. & T. 242; Mc. 241-55 is especially good on the industrial changes since 1789.

2 Evidences of national growth.

- a The second United States Bank chartered 1816; condition of finances since 1811; history of the law; provisions as to capital, branches, relations to the government in respect to stock, control, deposit of funds, the "bonus" etc.; the vote; Republican support.

b Passage of the Internal Improvement Bill.

- 1 Earlier conditions and activities: Means of transportation 1789-1815. Private enterprise in turnpikes and canals in the 1790's ff.; slow development; aid given private ventures by States and by Congress; Congress refuses aid to the Erie canal 1809-1814; State activity after 1816, especially after 1825; New York opens the "Mohawk Gateway" to the west; Pennsylvania seeks to reach Pittsburg by canals. Congress and the Cumberland Road 1803-20. Gallatin's report 1808; Jefferson's views.
- 2 Condition of transportation during and after the war.
- 3 Calhoun's "bonus bill" passed; vetoed Mar. 3, 1817; (Richardson I 584-5); arguments for and against, *esp.* as to constitutionality; the vote.
- 4 Later movements: A period of quiescence 17-7-1824; continuation of the Cumberland Road; Adams favors improvements; new plans submitted 1824-6; beginning of river and harbor appropriations under Adams; Jackson's veto of the Maysville road bill (Richardson II, 482-93); appropriations forced on Jackson by use of "riders;" amounts voted during each administration. State activity 1825-1842. (See B. 6, a, below.)

H. 226-9, 253-5; Hinsdale, *History* 277-87; Lalor I, 201, *ib.* II, 568-70; White, *Money and Banking* 271-80; Schurz's *Clay* I, 62-6, 126-38; McMaster IV, 309-12, 381-6, 410-29.

c The Protective Tariff Act of 1816.

- 1 Tariff legislation 1789-1812; increase of duties during the war; range of duties; revenue measure.
- 2 A new policy begun: Rise of manufactures and need of protection; growth of the West and need of a "home

market;" history of the act of 1816; its provisions; was it sectional?

d Important judicial decisions.

- 1 Strengthening federal power: Position of the Supreme Court; character of the Judges; the *Olmstead* case; *Martin vs. Hunter's Lessee*; *Cohens vs. Virginia*; *McCulloch vs. Maryland* 1819; *Osborne vs. the Bank* 1824.
- 2 Limiting state power: *Fletcher vs. Peck*; the *Dartmouth College* case.

H. 229-31; 234-6; C. 368-74; M. 292-95; Tho. 185-7; Von Holst, *Calhoun* 27-35; McMaster, 319-46, 497; Lalor, III, 859-60; Hildreth VI, 583-8; Magruder's *John Marshall* 184-201; Moore's *Am. Congress* 219-20.

e A strong foreign policy.

- 1 New treaties with all countries; favorable conventions with England: The commercial treaty of 1815. Settlement of the fisheries question; the Northern boundary and the Oregon question. Dealings with the Mediterranean powers.
- 2 Relations with Spain: The quarrel over West Florida; East Florida threatened; treaty of cession (1819) ratified (1821); the western boundary line settled. (Draw a map showing the disputed boundaries and where they were fixed.)
- 3 Announcement of the Monroe Doctrine. Relations with the Latin American states; the Holy Alliance; the Russian ukase of 1821; protest against European interference—The "Monroe Doctrine;" later applications.

3 Estimate of national growth to Adams's Administration. (Wa. 267-73.)

H. 231-4, 241-4; A. & T. 247-50; M. 307-9; Mc. 259-65; C. 374-81; Tho. 189-191; A. III, 42-51; McMaster IV, 457-83; Schouler III, 84-97, 130, 175, 189; Morse's *J. Q. Adams* 111-21, 129-37; Lalor II, 898-900; Gilman's *Monroe* 156-74; Moore's *American Congress* 229-34.

B. THE GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY.

- 1 Conditions of the suffrage 1789-1816; more rapid growth after; reasons. Conservative habits of colonial times; influence of "old families" in state and federal politics; character of Jeffersonian democracy; federalist traditions continue thru Monroe and Adams.
- 2 The election of 1824. (Study the XIIth Amendment.)
 - a Absence of party organization.
 - b The candidates; characteristics; methods of nomination. (B. 131-6.)
 - c The campaign and its results.

- d The election by the House; union of Adams and Clay factions—soon called National Republicans. Charge of a “corrupt bargain;” bearing on the election of 1828; Jackson men soon take the name of Democrats.

H. 245-51; W. 12-18; Tho. 192-4; A. & T. 254-8; Goldwin Smith, 191-2; Stanwood, 79-95; Morse's *J. Q. Adams* 164-178; S. III, 324-9; Sumner's *Jackson*, 76-99; Moore *Am. Congress*, 240-253.

3 Elections of 1828 and 1832.

- a New political methods: Party organization developed; new method of nominating candidates; popular choice of electors; reward of party workers.
- b Campaign of 1828: Estimate of Adams's rule (McMaster, V. 515, and A. & T. 257). Jackson's character and career; nature of his support; the vote; causes of his success; Jackson as a “representative of the people;” comparison of Jacksonian, with Jeffersonian, democracy (S. III, 65-6). The inauguration S. III, 449-53). The appearance of the Anti-masonic party.
- c Re-election of Jackson over Clay 1832; National conventions; party platforms.

W. 19-26, 62-65; A. & T. 263-5; Tho. 198-202, 206; C. 395-405; Hn. 439-41; Stanwood, 96-101; S. III, 434-40, 449-54; Johnston's *Politics* 103-110, 118-119; Goldwin Smith, 193-6; Von Holst II, 2-6, 11; Moore, 254-9; McMaster V, 515-16.

4 Party use of the Civil Service—The Spoils System.

- a Earlier policies of removing and appointing civil servants; Washington's principles; Jefferson's (H. 179-80); J. Q. Adams's (Schurz's *Clay*, I, 259-62). Connection with party organization; use of officers to maintain local organization in New York and Pennsylvania. Effect of Crawford's tenure of office act 1820.
- b Jackson's policy: Cabinet appointments; the clamor for office and reasons therefor; influence of private advisers—the “Kitchen Cabinet;” wholesale removals; criticism and defence of the policy.
- c The “Spoils System” becomes established.

H. 245-7; W. 26-34; A. & T. 271-4; C. 413-14; S. III, 453-62; A. III, 80-4; Lalor III, 565-9, 782-4; Schurz's *Clay* I, 259-62, 332-6; Sumner's *Jackson* 147-8; Morse's *J. Q. Adams* 177-84; Shepard's *Van Buren* 38-48, 117-20, 152, 177-83, 199; Richardson's *Messages* II, 448-9.

5 The Bank Controversy.

- a History of the bank 1816-1830; early success; mismanagement 1819; reform; its constitutionality established 1819.
- b Jackson's hostility 1829-32; the bank re-charter act passed 1832; vetoed July 10; economical and constitutional theories of the veto; the bank in the presidential campaign;

Jackson's re-election Nov., 1832; secures an investigation of the bank 1833; its results; Jackson resolves on the
c "Removal of the deposits." Cabinet changes; Taney's withdrawal order September 26, 1833 (McD. 295-8); the question of authority; of policy; effect on the bank; on business; controversy with the Senate; censure, protest, expunging resolutions, 1833-37.

d Later history of the bank.

e New depositories chosen; the "pet banks;" relation to the crisis of 1837. The Independent Treasury scheme; proposed by Van Buren; enacted July 1840; repealed 1842 by the Whigs; restored 1846 by the Democrats and still exists.

W. 79-84, 88-91, 93-98; Tho. 205-6, 220-3; C. 428-32; A. III, 84-6; Sumner's *Jackson* 259-76, 297-308; S. IV, 44-54, 68-71, 133-47; Lalor I, 209; Schurz's *Clay* II, 23-51, 99-106, 136-45; McD. *Documents*; Moore 294-309; Richardson's *Messages*. Benton's *Thirty Years' View*, I, 232-3, 251-4, 727; White's *Money and Banking* 287-313.

6 The Crisis of 1837.

a Material development 1816-1840: Development of "the West;" growth of means of transportation—turnpikes—canals, steam navigation, railroad building 1828-1840 (make a table showing the increase in mileage); State enterprises in internal improvements: The middle west seeks connections with the New York and Pennsylvania improvements; extravagant plans of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Land speculation; facts shown by government sales (prepare a table showing the facts). Rapid and unsound growth laid the train for a panic.

b Financial conditions contributing to the panic. Payment of the national debt; the distribution of the "surplus;" relation of this to the tariff question; use of the "pet banks" as depositories; multiplication of banks of issue, all leading to inflation; Jackson's attempt to stay the flood. Hope of supplying gold and silver currency 1834-5; notes of only specie paying banks received by the Treasury; the "Specie Circular" July 11, 1836, precipitates

c The crisis of 1837: Its characteristics; effect on the development of the west on political parties.

W. 86-95; Tho. 209-222; Mc. 279-90, 307-11; A. & T. 283-7; A. III, 91-8; M. 331-41; C. 432-5; S. IV, 276-86; Schurz's *Clay* II, 113-27; Shepard's *Van Buren*, 242-77.

7 The change of parties 1840.

a The Democrats discredited; held responsible for the panic; effects of the Spoils System; the Seminole war; appearance of the Texas question.

b Growth of the Whig party 1834-40: Its antecedents; its principles.

- c Election of 1840: Candidates; methods; results.
- d The death of Harrison.
- e The breach with Tyler over the restoration of the bank 1841; veto of the first and second W'ing tariffs June and August 1842.
- f The Ashburton Treaty.

W. 98-101, 112-114, 133-41; Mc. 315-17; Tho. 224-7; C. 435-40; A. III, 93-108; M. 345-40; A. III, 93-108; M. 345-51; Stanwood, 123-39; Schouler IV, 324-41, 389-96; Shepard's *Van Buren*, 323-39.

C. DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

1 Preliminary Survey.

- a Naturalness of the early states rights sentiments; general failure to realize the extent of national power created by the Constitution: but, Patrick Henry's warning.
- b Expressions of anti-national feeling: The Bill of Rights; the XIth amendment; the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions; New England disunion sentiment 1807-1815; Georgia's defiance of Federal authority in the Cherokee affair 1824-1829 (H. 255-6; W. 35-8).
- c These sentiments greatly overborne by national sentiment.

2 The Nullification Troubles.

- a The economic side—sectional divergences.
 - 1 Difference in industrial development between North and South.
 - 2 The public land question: views as to use of these lands; interests of the East in conflict with those of the South and West; the Foot resolution and the "great debate."
 - 3 The tariff: History and character of the act of 1816; of 1824; of 1828; source of support for each measure. Effect on the North; on the South. Reasons for lack of manufactures in the South; for lack of immigration. The constitutional question of the tariff: The right to lay taxes for protection; for the general welfare; question of uniformity of taxation; the "export tax" theory. Protest of Southern legislatures against the tariff.

H. 229-31, 247-8, 357-8; W. 39-43, 48-52; C. 403-10; A. III, 63-9; Schouler III, 295-8, 420-6; G. Smith, 185-91; A. & T. 260-2; Mc. 301-3.

- b The theoretical side: Calhoun the spokesman; his career and his character; attitude toward the Union; "The South Carolina Exposition" 1828; its economic and constitutional doctrines; influence upon the South. The "great debate"

on the nature of the Union 1830; Haynes' view: The Union federal not national; having only delegated powers; the constitution a compact; the states parties to it; destructive of federal character to allow one party to be sole judge of its powers; unauthorized acts of federal government voidable by the states. The argument strong historically. Webster's position new and practicable. Influence of speech of each.

[Note: It is recommended that the student write out the argument of the nullifiers as to the nature of the government, the remedy for an unlawful use of power, etc. Weigh the argument of Webster and others opposed to nullification, point by point and try to determine which stood on the sounder ground.

The principal speech of Hayne and of Webster are printed in convenient form and should be carefully read in this connection.]

- c Nullification attempted in South Carolina: Protests against the tariff 1828-32. Calhoun's "Exposition" 1828; removal of the "abominations" 1830; Calhoun's "Address" 1831; breach between Jackson and Calhoun; tariff act discussed 1831-2, passed July 1832, in effect March 3, 1833; Nullification convention Nov., 1832. Ordinance in effect Feb. 1, 1833; suspended till Mar. 2. Coercion: Jackson's Proclamation; military preparations; the "Force Bill" in effect March 2. The Nullification Ordinance rescinded. Significance of the controversy.

[Note: As a means of getting the incidents of this movement clearly in mind, it is recommended that the student make a chronological list of them.]

W. 52-68; C. 415-23; A. & T. 274-80; Mc. 304-5; M. 325-28; A. III, 69-77; Tho. 205-7; M. 325-9; S. III, 482-91; *ib.* IV, 31-40, 85-109; Lalor II, 1050-5; Rhodes *United States* I, 40-52; B. & G. IV, 306-9; McMaster V, 526-67; Preston's *Documents* 299-303; *Am. Orations* I, 213-282; Richardson's *Messages* II, 610-632, 640-56. Consult also the biographies of the chief actors.

V. Slavery and Sectionalism.

1 Review of Slavery to 1830.

- a During the colonial period: Growth; distribution; characteristics.
- b During the Revolution: Attitude toward the slave-trade; anti-slavery sentiment; restriction of the area of slavery—the N. W. Ordinance; emancipation movement; abolition societies; state action 1777-1804; slavery in the federal convention.
- c Under the republic to 1830: Slavery in the first Congress; the first fugitive law 1793. The cotton gin and its effect; abolition of the slave-trade 1808; continuance of the trade; legislation against it 1818-19; the American Colonization Society. The Missouri Compromise 1819-21: West-

ward movement of population; admission of new states. (Describe usual steps); nature of the problem; the first compromise; the second compromise. The relation of slavery to the Nullification movement.

H. *Index*; Mc. 266-77; A. & T. 250-3; M. 296-307; A. III, 52-62, 149-62; Tho. 188-9; S. I, 142-50; II, 125-30; III, 129-73; *Hinsdale History*, 297-8, 303-7; *Rhodes History of the United States* I, 1-50; Birney's *Birney*, 74-86, 407-13; Lalor III, 725-730.

2 Conditions and Tendencies 1830-40.

- a The slave system: Number of slaves; distribution; conditions of life; legal status; the "Black Code;" effects of the system—economic, social, and political; dissimilarities between North and South; necessity of new territory for slavery.
- b Public opinion: New phase of the anti-slavery movement at the North: The older mild agitation for gradual emancipation, gives way to a fierce demand for immediate abolition of slavery; the South ceases to apologise for slavery and defends it as a beneficent institution. Explanation of the change; conditions favorable to agitation; Lundy and his work; Garrison and the *Liberator*; "incendiary literature" in the South; anti-slavery societies, number and character (Rhodes I, 59); riots—the murder of Lovejoy. Slave insurrection of 1831; alarm in the South; suppression of the "right of petition." The churches and slavery. British emancipation in the West Indies: European views of slavery. Rise of the Liberty party 1840;

W. 104-8, 117-32; A. III, 168-78; M. 342-5; Schurz's *Clay* II, 69-86, 152-70; Tho. 216-19, 223-4; Lalor III, 730-5; Greeley's *American Conflict* I, 107-147; Hart's *Source Book* 242-54. S. IV, 203-29, 296-302; Birney's *Birney* 413-22; Gibbins *English Social Reformers*, 94-107; Rhodes I, 50-75. Rhodes I, Ch. IV, has the best description of slavery. See also McDuffie's Message 1835, A. H. L. No. 10.

3 The extension of Slave Territory.

I. ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

- a History of the region: Relation to Louisiana in dispute, 1803-1819; settlement; the Mexican revolt; attempts to purchase Texas 1825-9; the Texan revolution: Part played by Americans; recognition and independence.
- b Annexation sought 1836-1845: Attitude of leading men; of the sections; of the parties; Tyler's treaty and its fate 1843-4.
- c The election of 1844: Candidates; party platforms; rise of the Liberty party; its principles; gains since 1840; effect on the election. The Oregon question in the campaign; results; effect on the Texas question.

d Method of annexation.

C. 443-7; Tho. 232-5; M. 353-62; Mc. 320-5; W. 141-8; A. III, 179-82; M. 347, 353-8; B. 289-326; Johnston's *Politics*, 145-8; B. & G. IV, 367-71; S. IV, 449-59, 465-77, 518-23; Lalor I 96-8; Von Holst *History* II, 548-63, 657-64, 699-714; Stanwood 146-60; Schurz's *Clay* II, 86-94, 228-67; Rhodes I, 75-87; Shepard's *Van Buren* 345-54; Greeley's *American Conflict* I, 147-174.

II. THE MEXICAN CESSIONS.

- a The Mexican War. Causes: Earlier strained relations over claims unpaid by Mexico and encouragement to Texas; (B. 298; Schouler IV, 443); the desire for California (M. 362, S. IV, 498, Von Holst, III, 341-4); the Texan boundary. The war precipitated by Polk, April 1846; the declaration of war and voting of supplies. The military operations of the war; the seizure of California; the war in Mexico; cost, losses, etc. The treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo 1848; cessions and payment therefor. Later cession, the Gadsden purchase, 1853.

Tho. 237-41; A. & T. 293-303; Mc. 326-34; C. 447-9; W. 149-52; A. III, 182-97; Goldwin Smith 211-12; S. IV, 523-38; B. 327-339; M. 361-70; Rhodes I, 87-95; E. G. Bonnel in the *Report of the American Historical Association*, for 1899, I, 157-9, and *American Historical Review* V.

- b Other incidents of Polk's administration: Settlement of the Oregon controversy; passage of a "revenue" tariff—the Walker tariff; the Independent Treasury Act; Democratic losses in 1846; the Mormons occupy Utah; the discovery of gold in California.

Tho. 230-2, 242-5; W. 147-8, 154-5; C. 449-55.

- c Slavery and the Mexican cession.

- 1 Introduction of the problem: Geography of the territory; status of slavery; the Wilmot Proviso August 1846; lost at end of the session; renewed 1846-7; failure of adoption; theory of "popular sovereignty" put forth; the controversy becomes sectional.
- 2 The election of 1848. Democrats nominate Cass; platform indefinite as to slavery, but Cass favoring "popular sovereignty," (M. 372-3). Whigs equivocal, nominate Taylor. The Free Soil Party, positive against slavery extension, nominates Van Buren; elements in the party; the campaign; the vote; Taylor elected. Congressional action blocked in session of 1848-9.

Tho. 244-9; C. 453-9; W. 155-64; M. 368-74; Mc. 329, 334; A. & T. 304-7; B. 335-7 Stanwood 161-77; Greeley's *American Conflict* I, 185-98; Rhodes I, 90-8; Schurz's *Clay* II, 301-14.

- 3 The Compromise of 1850. General view: Evidences of sectional division, 1843-9 over Texas. the war, the

Wilmot proviso, etc.; increasing divergence in economic conditions,—the North chiefly benefits by inventions, immigration, etc. The situation Dec. 1849 as to California; New Mexico and Utah; Texas boundaries; Northern demands for federal action on slavery in the District of Columbia; on inter-state slave-trade; southern grievances over escaped slaves, etc.; the critical character of the time. The compromise measures: History; debates; provisions; estimates of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward and Chase, and their views. Estimate of the wisdom and fairness of the compromise. Supposed final settlement.

Tho. 249-50; C. 459-62; W. 165-74; Mc. 335-43; A. & T. 308-12; B. 348-64; Rhodes I, 111-83; Schurz's *Clay* II, 325-72; Lodge's *Webster*, 297-332; Johnston's *Politics* 159-63; McD. Documents; S. V, 152-73, 179-87, 197-204; Greeley's *American Conflict*, 198-210; Hart's *Source Book*, 279-81; *American Orations* II, 46-134 for speeches by Calhoun, Webster, and Clay.

- 4 Workings of the compromise: Reception of the measures, North, South, by parties, (Rhodes I, 189-98). The Fugitive Slave law. Failure of the law of 1793; Southern losses 1830-1850; provisions of the new act; grounds of northern opposition; rescues; the "underground railway;" the "Personal Liberty Laws" 1850-54; cf. those before 1850. Petitions for repeal; slight protection to slave owners; a continuing source of irritation.

Tho. 250, 265; C. 462-4; W. 174-8; Mc. 341, 352; A. & T. 311-12; A. III, 210-15; M. 381-2, 400; Rhodes I, 185-98, 207-213, 222-6; B. 363-79; Von Holst *History* III, 548-55, IV, 61-70; Lalor *Cyclopedia* II, 315-17, III, 162-3; Hart's *Source Book*, 282-4; Greeley I, 210-21; S. V, 204-8; *New England Magazine* I, 524, II, 280, 385, 569.

III. THE TERRITORIES OPENED TO SLAVERY.

- a Events from 1851 to 1854. *The Election of 1852*: Old parties declare fidelity to the compromise; Free Soilers oppose slavery extension; no principle at issue; apathy in the campaign; the vote. Death of Clay and Webster. Decline of the Whig party. Appearance of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, 1852.

W. 178-82; Tho. 252-6; M. 384-6; C. 464; Rhodes I, 269-89; A. & T. 313-18.

- b Repeal of the Missouri Compromise 1854.

- 1 The parties in Congress.
- 2 The Nebraska Bill.
- 3 The Kansas-Nebraska Bill: Two Territories; compromise of 1820 repealed; history of this part of the bill; the people of the territory to fix the status of slavery,

"subject only to the constitution of the United States" (§ 32). "The Appeal of the Independent Democrats" Jan. 1854; doubtful effect of the law; the vote on the bill. Public sentiment North and South.

W. 182-5; Tho. 256-7; C. 465-9; M. 388-91; Mc. 346-51; B. 380-406; Rhodes I, 421-450; 459-70, 494-8; A. III, 216-22; Johnston's *Politics* 167-9; A. H. L. No. 17; S. V. 279-92; Greeley I, 224-35; Hart's *Source Book* 284-7; *American Orations* II, 183-255, for speeches by Chase, Sumner and Douglas.

- c The Kansas struggle. Organized movement to Kansas; pro-slavery men at first successful; attitude of the administration; civil war; success of the free-settlers 1857; struggle for admission 1857-61; the Sumner-Brooks incident.

C. 469-74; W. 185-7; M. 393-6, 401-2; Mc. 351-3; A. & T. 329-31; A. III, 216-28; Morse's *Lincoln* I, 92-102; Greeley I, 235-51; Schouler V, 315-33, 343-8.

- d The Dred Scott Decision 1857: Statement of the case; Scott not a citizen, hence the court without jurisdiction; but it denies, *obiter*, that Congress can legislate slavery out of a Territory; "Popular Sovereignty" thus denied. New Territory opened to slavery. Effect upon the Kansas struggle; upon the growth of the Republican party.

C. 474-5; W. 197-200; M. 399; Mc. 354-8; B. 449-59, Morse's *Lincoln* I, 102-110; S. V, 377-81, 390-8. A. III, 229-33; Greeley's I, 251-64; Johnston's *Politics*, 179-80; *American Orations* III, 28-33; Lalor I, 838-41. Rhodes II, 252-8; McD. *Documents*.

4 The Widening of the Breach.

- a The "Gadsden purchase" 1853.

- b The intrigue for Cuba. Early desire for Cuba; new interest in it after 1845; attempts at purchase; the "Black Warrior" affair 1854; the "Ostend Manifesto;" rejection of its proposals, but Buchanan's election 1856; his later attitude toward Cuba. (Cf. his messages and S. V, 416-19.)

Tho. 257-60; W. 189-90; 387-8; A. & T. 318-20; A. III, 250-5; S. V, 214-19, 298-300, 312-15, 416-19; Lalor III, 36; Greeley's *American Convict*, I, 273-8; Rhodes II, ch. VI; for the text of the Manifesto, A. H. L. No. 2.

- c Other distracting incidents: The Lincoln-Douglas debate, 1858; continuation of the Kansas troubles (W. 199); the John Brown raid, 1859; continued irritation over the personal liberty laws and growing hostility to slavery in the North; Helper's *Impending Crisis*, 1857.

Mc. 358-60; M. 399-408; A. & T. 332-8; C. 475-8; A. III, 352-67; W. 188-90, 199-204; B. 449-74; Morse's *Lincoln* II, 111-160; Rhodes, II, 7, 16-44, 313-40, 383-416; O. S. L. No. 85 for the first debate between Lincoln and Douglas.

d The sectionalizing of political parties.

- 1 The election of 1856: The break up of old parties. Know Nothings; rise and growth; avoidance of slavery question; they and Whigs overwhelmed. The Democrats stand by the Kansas-Nebraska bill; recognized as the supporters of slave interests. The Republican Party; organized 1854-6; elements; loose constructionists; for prohibition of slavery in the territories. The vote. Congressional election.
- 2 Election of 1858. Republican gains; effect of Dred Scott decision.
- 3 Election of 1860. The split of the Democrats; the candidates. Bell and the Constitutional Union party. The Republican convention; platform; candidate. Campaign and results.

W. 187-93, 204-8; C. 473, 493-7; M. 396, 409; Mc. 352-5; A. & T. 318, 323-5; A. III, 261-7. Johnston's *Politics*, 175-8, 189-92; Stanwood, 192-213 and 214-35; Morse's *Lincoln* I, 163-79. On the Know-Nothings see Schouler V, 304-8 and McMaster, *Forum*, 17: 524-36. On the Republicans, Schouler V, 301-4, 349-57.

5 Secession.

- a** The South's grievances; sentiment against slavery in the North; denial of full property rights in slaves in the territories; the personal liberty laws; the election of Lincoln. More general and remote causes (Rhodes III, 146-150. A. III, 290-304). (Make out a list of grievances as expressed in the Ordinances of Secession and other papers accompanying the secession movement. (A. H. L. No. 12.)
- b** The theory of secession: Origin, strength, weakness.
- c** The process: Withdrawal of South Carolina Dec. 1860; the Gulf States Jan. 1861. Attempts at "compromise"; the Peace Congress Feb. 4, 1861; hesitation of the federal authority; Lincoln's policy; the question of "coercion"; Virginia, N. C., Ark. and Tennessee withdraw after Sumter: policy of neutrality attempted by Md. and Ky. Formation of the "Confederate States of America" Feb.-Mar. 1861; constitution, personnel, activities. Resignation of Southern men from U. S. offices. The solidarity of the South.

C. 497-504; W. 210-21; Mc. 378-382; Tho. 269-79; M. 410-20; A. III, 305-42, Johnston's *Politics*, 182-185; S. V, 469-512; Rhodes III, 114-25, 145-53, 189-217, 227-8; Preston's *Documents*, 304-312.

6 The Civil War.

- a** Strength of the parties: Economic elements: Wealth; variety and importance of manufacturing industries; the North's superior resources; means of transportation; the productive power of the people. Military elements: Rela-

tive numbers; territorial position; conditions as to preparation (Blaine I, 286); leadership; popular feeling.

- b The appeal to arms: Fall of Sumter; effects North and South.

Mc. 365-87; A. & T. 344-51; M. 417-22; Tho. 277-83; Blaine, *Twenty Years of Congress*, I, 279-312; Rhodes, III, 357-455; S. VI. 26-38, 48-52.

- c Military operations of the war. (Follow the text-book and refer to Dodge's *Bird's-Eye View of the Civil War*.)
- d Foreign relations. Feeling in Europe; belligerency of the South recognized by England May 1861; by other powers; importance to the South. The Trent affair. England and the Confederate cruisers. The French in Mexico.

W. 213-23, 239-42; C. 506-15, 528, 551-2; Tho. 279-282, 285, 301-2; M. 417-26, 429, 456-7; Mc. 410-14; *American Orations* III, 213-42 for Beecher's Liverpool speech; Rhodes IV, 76-95, 337-90; Blaine's *Twenty Years of Congress* I, 580-602.

- e Domestic affairs. Suspension of *habeas corpus* by the President April, 1861; authorized by Congress March, 1863; cases. W. Virginia made a state, 1862. Dissension in the North; the Draft Act; the draft riots; the election of 1864.
- f The cost of the war: Finances of the North; expenditures; issue of United States notes; loans; the national banks established; the war taxes: direct, internal revenue, tariff; state expenditures. The growth of the debt. The South: Greatly crippled by the blockade; financial measures; money cost; destruction of property; business disturbed. Cost in life on both sides. Heroism and devotion on both sides; demoralizing influences of the war.

W. 226-33, 236-52; C. 515-22, 552-4; A. & T. 419-21, 432, 441-5; Tho. 304-7, 319-23, 327-30; Johnston's *Politics*, 201-6; M. 428, 448-52, 460-8; Mc. 419-24; White, *Money and Banking*, 148-74; Lalor; Hinsdale; *American Government*, 237-39.

7 The Abolition of Slavery.

- a Lincoln's attitude toward slavery 1860-1; emancipating orders of Fremont (1861) and Hunter (1862) reversed; slaves regarded as "contraband" 1861; encouragement to state abolition 1862; abolished by Congress in D. C. 1862; in the territories; slave trade treaty with England 1862.
- b The Emancipation Proclamation: History; effect on status of slavery; on the North; on Europe.
- c Abolition by the States, 1862-5.
- d The Thirteenth Amendment fails in the House June, 1864, passes Jan. 1865, in force Dec. 1865.

C. 537-40; W. 226-7; Tho. 293-6; A. & T. 403-5; M. 440-4, 462-4; Mc. 394-6; Morse's *Lincoln* II, 316-28; S. VI, 528-30; Lalor I, 5-6; Wilson, *Rise and Fall of the Slave Power* III, 322-30, 380-93, 434-54; President's *Documents*, 313-15.

8 Reconstruction.

- a The situation: Natural feeling of distrust. Southern conditions; lawless spirit engendered by the war; the position of the negroes; problems as to the status of the states. Lincoln's policy; progress before his death.
- b Johnson's policy; his amnesty proclamation; provisional governments organized; progress 1865; Southern states co-operate; pass stringent labor and vagrancy laws.

W. 253-61; C. 560-3; A. IV, 182-192; Tho. 326-33; Mc. 425-9; M. 460-73; A. & T. 446-51. For more extended reading on this and other topics connected with Reconstruction see Burgess, *Reconstruction and the Constitution*; Blaine's *Twenty Years of Congress II*; McCall's *Thaddeus Stevens*; Hart's *Salmon P. Chase*, and a series of articles in the *Atlantic Monthly* for 1901. See also Albion Tourgee's *Fool's Errand*, and *Bricks without Straw*, and Thomas Nelson's Page's *Red Rock*.

- c The Congressional plan: The theories of Congress; of Sumner; of Stevens; hostility to Johnson; Southern members debarred; protection to negroes—the Second Freedman's Bureau Act and the Civil Rights Act, passed over the veto; the Fourteenth Amendment, proposed June 1866, in force July 1868. The reconstruction report June 18, 1866, election of 1866. Johnson's tour of the North. The Reconstruction Act of March 2, 1867 and acts supplementary to it; preparatory acts—the Tenure of Office Act, limitation of the president's military power, etc.; terms of the acts. The Fifteenth Amendment before the States, 1869-70.

C. 563-66; W. 263-9; A. IV, 192-98; Tho. 331-37, 342-3; Mc. 429-31; M. 473-71; A. & T. 451-3.

- d Operation of the plan: Conditions in the South 1865-72; "Carpet-bag" rule and its results; the Ku Klux Klan movement; the force Bills of 1870-1871.

W. 267-70; A. IV, 201-8; Tho. 341-3; M. 477-8, 481-5; A. & T. 452-4; Blaine II, 463-75. See W. G. Brown's article on the Ku Klux in the *Atlantic May*, 1901, and Chamberlain's article on *Reconstruction in South Carolina* in the same for April, 1901.

- e The Impeachment of the President: The charges; the trial; the acquittal.
- f The election of 1868.
- g Progress of "restoring" the States 1867-72; Amnesty Act of 1872; political reconstruction completed; Grant's re-election 1872; unsettled Southern conditions continue.

W. 270-2; C. 567-9; A. & T. 454-460; Mc. 431, 437-442; M. 477-85; Tho. 342, 348.

VI. The New Nation.

[More extended references for the topics under this section may be found by the student in Andrew's *Last Quarter of a Century*, Appleton's *Annual Cyclopedia*, *Current History*, the *World Almanac*, and the magazines of the period. Stanwood's *Presidential Elections* and his *History of the Presidency* are very full on the political conditions.]

1 The Closing of the Breach.

- a The general outlook: Persistence of ill-feeling North and South; election disturbances; suppression of Negro vote; "war issues" in Northern politics; Hayes' withdrawal of the troops 1877; gradual disappearance of sectionalism based on slavery; tendency to agreement on a tariff policy; later industrial development. The race question in the South; solidarity of the Whites as against the Negroes; recent movements for disfranchisements; question of representation in Congress. Advancement of the Negro in industry, education, etc.
- b Party history 1868-1876: Grant's first election; character of the man; fitness for the place; Southern problems as above; the Geneva Award; settlement of the Northwest boundary. The second term: The election of 1872; revolt of the Liberal Republicans; Greeley's defeat. The Southern problem continues. Extravagance and corruption—a usual result of war: The "Salary-grab" Act; the Credit Mobilier scandal; the "whisky ring"; municipal corruption—the "Tweed ring." Business corruption. Attempts at Civil Service reform. The Centennial Exposition.
- c The election of 1876: The campaign and its results; conflicting returns from four States; inadequacy of the law to meet the case; the Electoral Commission Law (Feb. 27. 1877); the Commission and its work; the critical character of the episode. The Electoral Count Law of 1886 (A. IV, 215).

A. & T. 456-72; W. 271-87; C. 568-73; M. 480-98; Mc. 439-51; Tho. 345-59; A. IV. 208-15. See also Blaine and Stanwood.

d Party history since 1876.

- 1 Hayes' administration (1877-81) the beginning of a "new epoch"; the withdrawal of federal troops from the South; "war issues" gradually disappear. Estimates of Hayes' work.
- 2 The Garfield-Arthur administration (1881-85): Chief incidents of the period.
- 3 Cleveland's first term (1885-89). The tariff issue made prominent by Cleveland's message of Dec. 1887, leads to
- 4 The return of the Republicans to power, 1889-93; excessive protection legislation (the McKinley tariff,

1890), and extravagant appropriations for internal improvements and for pensions contribute to

- 5 The Democratic victory of 1892. Cleveland's second term 1893-7. A period of economic and social disturbance—the crisis of 1893, the Chicago strike, etc.; the Wilson tariff law (1894) proves inadequate; the Democratic income tax declared unconstitutional. Division of the party on the silver and other questions gives the control to the radical wing led by Bryan 1896, and leads to
- 6 The Republican victory of 1896. McKinley's first term: the tariff again increased—the Dingley law 1897; later financial reforms; the war with Spain; annexation of Hawaii, 1898.
- 7 The re-election of McKinley 1900. Succeeded by Roosevelt 1901. Chief incidents of the period.

[It is recommended that if pupils are already familiar with the current of political history of this period, they turn to the study of the movements outlined below. Otherwise let the text be used till such familiarity be gained.]

2 Financial and Economic Movements since the Civil War.

- a The national debt: Amount and form 1865; its rapid reduction. (Prepare a table to show the facts.) The "Greenbacks." Amount issued; question of their legality settled 1870, 1872, in the Legal Tender Cases. Question of their withdrawal: Regarded as necessary preparation for a resumption of specie payments; opposition made to such a contraction of the currency; rise of the "Greenback party" 1874; the act for the Resumption of Specie Payments of 1875 (to take effect Jan. 1, 1879) strengthens the greenback movement; Cooper for President 1876; increasing strength till about 1880. The withdrawal of greenbacks stopped; their amount and character at present.

Tho. 304, 354; A. & T. 468-9; A. IV. 320-3, 330-3; Labor II. 418, III. 986; Mc. 420-2, 437-9, 445; C. 515. See also the *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (which may be had by applying to the Secretary of the Treasury) for data concerning the debt and the various kinds of money in circulation. See also the *World Almanac*.

- b The money question: The "Greenback" movement as above; agitation for the increased use of silver as money as a part of that movement; the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. Continued decline in the price of silver; renewed demand for unlimited coinage; the Sherman Law of 1890: its provisions and operation in connection with the "greenbacks"; relation to the crisis of 1893; the industrial causes of that crisis; Repeal of the Sherman Act 1893; financial legislation of 1900. The Silver issue in the campaign of 1896, 1900;

practical acceptance of the gold standard by the Democrats 1904.

Mc. 448-9, 467, 470-3; A. & T. 475, 498-9, 504-506, 527; Tho. 364, 387, 396; M. 510, 517, 521-3. See also the *Statistical Abstract*, and the *World Almanac*, and Dwey's *Financial History of the United States*.

- c The national banks and their service: Reasons for establishing them; terms of the acts of 1863, 1864, as to capital, purchase of bonds, issue of notes, inspection, etc. Later changes in the system. Amount and legal standing of notes.

C. 517; M. 449-50; A. & T. 457, 528; M. 421; *Statistical Abstract*; White, *Money and Banking*, 406-19.

- d Federal Taxation: General repeal of the war taxes; the war tariff policy continues; reduction of duties on "revenue articles"—increased duties on protected articles; tariff revision of 1883; Cleveland's "free trade" message of 1887; the McKinley Act of 1890 gives greater protection; the political reaction of 1892 gives the Democrats a chance to reform the tariff; but poorly done in the Wilson-Gorman Act, 1894; Republican victory 1896 leads to a strengthening of the protective policy in the Dingley Act, 1897. Grow-ind demand for tariff reform. The Republican party follows the "stand pat" policy 1897-1904. The Spanish war taxes.

Mc. 466-7, 473, 476; Tho. 368, 381, 386; A. & T. 383, 496, 506, 514; A. IV. ch. VII See also Taussig's *Tariff History of the United States*, the article in Lalor on the Tariff, the platforms of the various parties, and the *Statistical Abstract*.

- e Material development: The growth of population (make a table). The opening of the West; railroad building; the trans-continental lines; the present railway net. Railway abuses; railway legislation in the States—establishment of railway commissions, the limitation of charges, etc. Federal legislation—the Interstate Commerce Act, 1887: Its provisions as to "pooling," discrimination against persons and places, publicity, etc. The growth of Manufactures—in the North, West, South. Growth of foreign trade. Industrial combinations—the "trusts." Combinations of laborers: The growth of trade-unions, their relation to industrial peace.

Mc. 454-61; Tho. 376-9, 400-4; A. & T. 490, 536-42; C. 581-90; M. 511, 536-42. The *Statistical Abstract*.

3 Reform of the Civil Service.

- a The continued evils of the "spoils system"; increased danger as the country grew; relation to political corruption following the war. Early efforts at reform; reforms dur-

ing Grant's administration abandoned. The Pendleton Act of 1883: Reasons for its enactment at this time; provisions of the act as to the Commission, method of appointment to the "classified service," "political assessments," etc.; progress of the reform by administrations; its enemies; present outlook. Reform of the consular service. Ballot reform in the States.

Mc. 463-4; Tho. 367, 391; C. 577-9; M. 507; A. & T. 465, 484, 489; Bryce, *American Commonwealth*, II. 131-9; I. 451-4, 494-500, 565-7; Hart, *Actual Government*; Lalor, I. 478; *Reports of the Civil Service Commission*

4 International Relations.

- a Settlement of the Maximilian affair in Mexico (1867).
- b The purchase of Alaska: Reasons for its purchase; question of its value; its government; the gold discoveries; settlement of boundary dispute 1903.

A. & T. 561, M. 479; C. 568; Mc. 450-1; Moore's *American Congress* 411; Blaine, *Twenty Years*, II. 333-9.

- c With England: Review relations with England during the war; the Treaty of Washington 1871; settlement by arbitration of the "Alabama claim"—(the Geneva Award): the northwest boundary (1872); the Fisheries dispute (1877). The controversy over the seal fisheries settled 1893 (M. 524). The Venezuelan affair 1895-7. The Joint High Commission appointed, 1899, to settle Alaskan boundary and other disputes; Alaskan award, 1903. The Isthmian Canal: The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, 1850; recent movement for a canal due to our Pacific acquisitions; the Hay-Pauncefote treaty of 1901. (Our negotiations with the United States of Columbia, 1903; rejection by Columbia, Sept. 17; Panama declares its independence Nov. 3; Columbian troops evacuate Colon Nov. 5; United States recognizes independence of Panama Nov. 6; treaty signed with Panama, giving us valuable canal rights Nov. 18, 1903. Preparations for building the canal.) Recent attitude of friendliness between England and America.

[For references see the works above cited. Appleton's *Annual*, recent magazines and the World Almanac.

- d With Spain: Our historic attitude toward Cuba; the rebellion of 1868-80; the insurrection of 1895-8; American sympathy with the Cubans; efforts to secure reforms in Cuba; the destruction of the "Maine" Feb. 15, 1898; appropriation of \$50,000,000 for national defense March 8; declaration of war April 19. The war: On sea; on land. The Treaty of Paris. Cessions of territory; relations with Cuba

settled later. Acquisition of Hawaii during the war. Problems involved in the control of the Philippines. Division of the parties. (See the platforms.)

A. & T. 515-27; C. 590-603; Appleton's *Annual*; *Current History*; the magazines of the period.

- e With China: The Chinese in the West; establishment of diplomatic relations with China—the Burlingame treaty 1868; hostility to Chinese immigrants; exclusion attempted 1878; the exclusion law of 1882; re-enacted in 1892, extended indefinitely 1902; harsh execution of the law. European encroachments in China; the anti-foreign rising, 1900; United States troops sent to rescue our ministers; part played by the government in settling Chinese matters and saving the Empire. The new importance of America in international affairs.

See Appleton's *Annual*, *Current History* and the magazines.

ADDITIONAL TITLES USED IN THE REFERENCES.

American History Leaflets, (some thirty or more in number, containing original documents of great importance).

American History Series, The, consisting of:

1. Fisher's Colonial Era.
2. Sloane's French War and the Revolution.
3. Walker's Making of a Nation.
4. Burgess' Middle Period.
5. Burgess' The Civil War and the Constitution (2 vols.).
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Bryce, The American Commonwealth.

Blaine, Twenty Years of Congress.

Benton, Thirty Years' View.

Doyle, A History of the English Colonies in America.

Dewey, The Financial of the United States.

Eggleston, The Beginners of a Nation. The Transit of Civilization.

Fiske, The Discovery of America (2 vols.), Old Virginia and her Neighbors (2 vols.); The Dutch and Quaker Colonies (2 vols.); The Beginnings of New England; New France and New England; The American Revolution (2 vols); The War of Independence; The Critical Period.

Hinsdale, How to Study and Teach History; The Old Northwest; American Government.

Hart, A Source Book in American History; American History Told by Contemporaries (4 vols.); Actual Government.

Hildreth, A History of the United States.

Johnston, American Politics; American Orations (4 vols.).

Lalor, Cyclopedia of Political Science, etc. (3 vols.).

Lecky, History of England in the 18th Century (6 vols.) ; The American Revolution, being the chapter from the England, dealing with the Revolution, edited by Woodburn.

Lodge, A Short History of the English Colonies in America ; The Story of the American Revolution.

McMaster, A History of the People of the United States (5 vols. published).

Old South Leaflets (more than a hundred in number, many of them containing valuable documents relating to American history.)

Parkman, Montcalm and Wolfe ; La Salle ; Pioneers of France ; The Struggle for a Continent.

Rhodes, A History of the United States Since 1850.

Roosevelt, The Winning of the West (4 vols.).

Stanwood, A History of Presidential Elections ; A History of the Presidency.

Stephens, War Between the States.

Taussig, Tariff History of the United States.

Tyler, The Literary History of the American Revolution.

Von Holst, A Constitutional History of the United States (8 vols.).

White, Money and Banking.

Wilson, A History of the American People (4 vols.).

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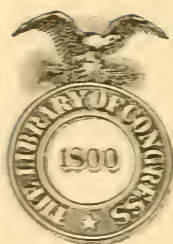
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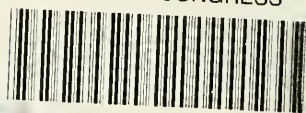
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